

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTER
Hon. J. A. ROBB

DEPUTY MINISTER
F. C. T. O'HARA

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND
COMMERCE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1923

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1923

Report of the Deputy Minister

Ottawa, June 15, 1923.

The Hon. J. A. Robb, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

Sir:—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirty-fifth Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923.

Canada's Foreign Trade, 1922-23

The trade of Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, shows a marked increase in value as also in volume compared with that for the previous fiscal year, 1922. The total value of the foreign trade of Canada for

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBB,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE,

OTTAWA, June 22, 1923.

To General His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Bury of Wharfedale, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.

May it please Your Excellency:—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Report
of the Department of Trade and Commerce for the fiscal year ended March
31, 1923.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. A. ROBB,

Minister of Trade and Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
OTTAWA, June 22, 1923.

Report of the Deputy Minister

OTTAWA, June 19, 1923.

The Hon. J. A. ROBB, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to present herewith the Thirty-first Annual Report of the Department of Trade and Commerce, that is to say, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE, 1922-23

The trade of Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, shows a marked increase in value as also in volume compared with that for the previous fiscal year, 1922. The total value of the trade of Canada (imports for consumption and Canadian exports combined) for 1923 was \$1,733,916,486, as compared with a trade in 1922 of \$1,488,045,012, an increase during the year of \$245,871,474, or 16.5 per cent. The exports show a much larger increase than the imports, the increase in imports amounting to \$54,660,711, or 7.3 per cent, while the increase in exports amounted to \$191,210,763, or 25.8 per cent. The total value of the imports for the fiscal year 1923 was \$802,465,043 and for 1922 \$747,804,332, while the exports of Canadian produce in 1923 were valued at \$931,451,443, and in 1922 at \$740,240,680. Compared with 1921 the total trade for 1923 shows a decrease of \$695,406,097, the decrease in imports amounting to \$437,693,839 and in exports to \$257,712,258.

The total increase in the imports of \$54,660,711 in 1923 compared with similar imports in 1922 was chiefly due to increases in the imports of fibres and textiles of \$30,149,821; iron and its products, \$28,513,916; non-ferrous metals, \$7,719,191; non-metallic minerals, \$2,314,872; and chemical and allied products, \$1,162,768. The increases in these classes of commodities were counter-balanced by decreases in the imports of agricultural and vegetable products of \$10,995,739 and of miscellaneous commodities of \$4,349,160. There was practically no increase or decrease in the imports of animals and animal products and of wood and paper. With reference to the increase in the exports of Canadian produce amounting to \$191,210,763 during the same period, the increase in the exports of agricultural and vegetable products was \$90,181,129; fibres and textiles, \$3,264,856; wood and paper, \$48,830,318; iron and its products, \$22,825,640; non-ferrous metals, \$16,472,041; non-metallic minerals, \$5,030,020; and chemicals and allied products, \$4,540,770. The exports of animals and animal products and of miscellaneous commodities only show small increases.

Trade with the United Kingdom

The trade of Canada with the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1923, amounted to \$520,355,116; imports amounting to \$141,287,671 and exports to \$379,067,445. During 1922 the total trade was valued at \$416,497,018, the imports accounting for \$117,135,343 of this amount and exports for \$299,361,675. The increase in the total trade from 1922 to 1923 was \$103,858,098; in imports \$24,152,338 and in exports \$79,705,760. The imports of fibres and textiles show an increase during this period of \$18,447,257, iron and its products an increase of \$3,685,530, and non-metallic minerals an increase of

\$6,183,865, while the imports of miscellaneous commodities show a decrease of \$4,451,852. From 1922 to 1923 the exports from Canada to the United Kingdom show an increase of \$79,705,760. The increase in the exports of agricultural and vegetable products accounted for \$72,629,497 of this amount, the increase in wood and paper for \$4,170,073, iron and its products for \$6,797,739, and non-ferrous metals for \$2,109,456. The exports of animals and animal products and non-metallic minerals show decreases, the former a decrease of \$5,740,702, and the latter a decrease of \$2,524,753.

Trade with the United States

During the year ended March 31, 1923, the trade with the United States shows an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$101,450,811, the increase in imports amounting to \$24,959,236 and in exports to \$76,491,575. In 1923 the total trade with the United States amounted to \$909,997,650, imports accounting for \$540,917,432 of this amount and exports for \$369,080,218, while in 1922 the trade totalled \$808,546,839, imports amounting to \$515,958,196 and exports to \$292,588,643. Compared with the year 1921 the imports from the United States show a decline in value of \$315,259,388 and exports a decline of \$173,242,749. From 1922 to 1923 the imports from the United States of agricultural and vegetable products show a decrease of \$11,753,658, and non-metallic minerals, \$3,574,793, while the imports of fibres and textiles show an increase of \$9,666,529, iron and its products \$24,433,650 and non-ferrous metals \$6,448,142. During the same period the exports to the United States under each of the main groups show increases except under the heading of agricultural and vegetable products. The decrease under this heading amounted to \$5,695,336. The increases under the other headings were: animals and animal products, \$6,833,811; fibres and textiles \$2,466,133; wood and paper, \$43,297,389; iron and its products, \$4,716,245; non-ferrous metals, \$13,202,439; non-metallic minerals, \$8,212,656; chemicals and allied products, \$2,014,407; and miscellaneous commodities, \$1,473,831. The effect of the emergency tariff and the Fordney-McComber tariff on exports of Canadian farm products to the United States is reflected in the enormous decline in the exports of these products in 1923 compared with similar exports in 1921. The decrease in the exports of agricultural and vegetable products amounted to \$104,648,014 and of animals and animal products to \$20,525,880.

Values Only Misleading

On the whole the trade expansion is very satisfactory and indicates a revival of commerce and industry. Though the trade during the fiscal year 1923 is much in excess of that for the year 1922, it is millions of dollars less than for the fiscal year 1921, when peak prices prevailed. Notwithstanding the fact that the trade figures for 1923 compared with those in 1921 show a tremendous decline in value, they are generally misinterpreted, due to failure to comprehend that the conditions existing in 1921 were abnormal in the extreme, especially as to prices upon which the valuation statistics are based.

Last year I had occasion to point out that valuation statistics are apt to be misleading. Consequently in considering the foregoing trade figures, it must be remembered that for some years import and export statistics when expressed in values only have not conveyed an accurate indication of the fluctuations in a country's foreign trade. The decline of the trade in 1923 compared with 1921 was a price decline, as a study of the volume of Canadian trade indicates that there was no decline in the total quantity of merchandise imported and exported. Comparisons should be made, therefore, in the quantities of commodities imported and exported. Compare the trade of Canada for 1923 with a normal pre-war year—e.g. 1914—and it will be found that the

interchange of merchandise has increased about 70 per cent, and if one refers to the fiscal year 1909, the increase is about 240 per cent. The increase in exports is considerably in excess of the increase in imports.

	Imports for Consumption	Exports of Canadian Produce	Total Trade
	\$	\$	\$
1908-09.....	288,594,196	242,603,584	531,197,780
1913-14.....	619,193,998	431,588,439	1,050,782,437
1922-23.....	802,465,043	931,451,443	1,733,916,486

- (a) an increase or decrease in the quantities of merchandise imported or exported, or
- (b) an increase or decrease in the prices at which the merchandise was imported or exported.

The following comparison of imports into and exports from Canada of certain leading commodities in 1923 with those in 1921 substantiates this:—

		1921	1923	Increase (+) Decrease (-)	
Binder twine.....	Lb.	34,755,071	49,990,387	+	44%
	\$	5,480,897	5,200,022	-	5%
Corn.....	Bush.	9,977,764	11,000,321	+	10%
	\$	12,621,410	7,795,320	-	40%
Cotton, raw.....	Lb.	98,631,504	125,261,470	+	26%
	\$	28,541,989	28,324,704	-	1%
Cottons, dyed.....	Yd.	52,530,220	58,495,746	+	11%
	\$	21,052,640	13,511,968	-	36%
Cottons, grey.....	Yd.	11,500,490	13,487,895	+	17%
	\$	2,948,302	1,493,445	-	40%
Glass, common window.....	Sq. ft.	25,571,766	26,873,869	+	5%
	\$	2,872,151	1,205,639	-	58%
Jute cloth or canvas.....	Yd.	63,406,570	84,154,081	+	32%
	\$	7,005,189	5,944,247	-	15%
Petroleum, crude.....	Gal.	311,719,057	397,603,716	+	27%
	\$	22,652,012	20,051,248	-	10%
Raisins.....	Lb.	24,979,194	32,044,480	+	28%
	\$	5,482,589	3,644,419	-	33%
Tea.....	Lb.	33,422,902	40,274,205	+	21%
	\$	9,668,785	10,356,757	+	7%
Sugar, raw.....	Lb.	695,188,623	1,143,455,567	+	64%
	\$	76,556,225	36,061,071	-	53%
Wool, raw.....	Lb.	9,285,663	18,273,344	+	98%
	\$	5,088,665	5,078,929	-	0%
Wool socks.....	Doz. pr.	354,965	606,867	+	71%
	\$	2,864,938	2,786,031	-	3%
Worsted and serges.....	Yd.	6,453,434	7,763,661	+	20%
	\$	17,097,360	11,630,159	-	32%

Exports of Canadian Commodities

		1921	1923	Increase (+) Decrease (-)
Automobiles.....	No.	19,910	48,828	+ 145%
	\$	13,979,121	27,050,899	+ 94%
Bacon and hams.....	Cwt.	982,338	1,015,901	+ 3%
	\$	31,492,407	22,536,397	- 28%
Barley.....	Bush.	8,563,553	14,584,005	+ 70%
	\$	11,469,050	9,164,756	- 20%
Butter.....	Lb.	9,739,414	21,994,578	+ 126%
	\$	5,128,831	8,243,138	+ 61%
Cattle over 1 yr. old.....	No.	223,689	229,080	+ 2%
	\$	19,989,370	8,738,243	- 56%
Codfish, dried.....	Cwt.	582,084	696,874	+ 20%
	\$	5,988,518	5,212,715	- 13%
Lobsters, canned.....	Cwt.	66,585	76,227	+ 15%
	\$	5,179,569	4,807,714	- 7%
Oats.....	Bush.	14,321,048	29,022,347	+ 103%
	\$	14,152,033	14,533,015	+ 3%
Planks and boards.....	M.ft.	1,604,463	2,199,133	+ 37%
	\$	71,079,295	64,010,422	- 10%
Printing paper.....	Cwt.	15,112,586	20,130,455	+ 33%
	\$	78,922,137	72,667,826	- 8%
Rye.....	Bush.	3,201,430	10,129,350	+ 217%
	\$	6,231,170	8,152,876	+ 31%
Salmon, canned.....	Cwt.	308,578	321,969	+ 4%
	\$	7,580,977	4,489,509	- 41%
Seeds, clover.....	Bush.	179,255	304,908	+ 70%
	\$	2,005,460	2,017,239	+ 1%
Sole leather.....	Lb.	1,391,510	4,051,657	+ 191%
	\$	870,183	1,343,830	+ 54%
Soap.....	Lb.	992,374	2,192,136	+ 121%
	\$	143,627	300,890	+ 109%
Sugar, refined.....	Lb.	65,706,539	292,441,281	+ 345%
	\$	11,837,930	19,755,985	+ 67%
Vegetables, canned.....	Lb.	4,779,127	11,033,167	+ 133%
	\$	408,203	841,401	+ 106%
Wheat.....	Bush.	129,215,157	215,074,566	+ 66%
	\$	310,952,138	252,145,805	- 19%
Wheat flour.....	Brl.	6,107,032	10,227,060	+ 67%
	\$	66,520,490	60,075,426	- 10%
Wool, raw.....	Lb.	7,288,373	8,667,400	+ 19%
	\$	2,168,256	2,363,931	+ 9%
Wood pulp.....	Cwt.	14,363,006	16,988,823	+ 18%
	\$	71,552,037	42,986,948	- 40%

With the possible exception of coal in imports and cheese, hay, iron and steel bars and rods, and nickel in exports an examination of nearly every other commodity imported and exported during the years 1921 and 1923 will indicate that the decline in Canadian trade during this interval was a price, and not a quantity, decline.

Favourable Trade Balance

During the year under review, it is gratifying to note that the trade balance was favourable to Canada. During the year ended March 31, 1923, it amounted to \$142,830,794, as compared with a favourable balance in 1922 of \$6,122,677, and an unfavourable balance in 1921 of \$29,730,763, and for the pre-war year 1914 of \$163,756,774. From 1916 to 1920 Canada's exports exceeded her imports each year by a very large amount, due principally to abnormal conditions which existed during the war period, and the reconstruction period following the termination of hostilities. During these years the trade balances favourable to Canada were:—

1916.....	\$ 271,098,936
1917.....	332,760,222
1918.....	622,637,214
1919.....	349,053,580
1920.....	222,130,586

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

Prior to 1916 the trade balance was unfavourable to Canada for a number of years. From 1904 to 1914 the unfavourable trade balances were as under:—

1904.....	\$ 32,853,737
1905.....	50,492,153
1906.....	37,082,478
1907.....	58,138,602
1908.....	89,171,927
1909.....	28,671,830
1910.....	71,554,206
1911.....	162,724,393
1912.....	214,688,524
1913.....	294,138,879
1914.....	163,756,774

Expansion of Canada's Export Trade

The expansion of Canada's export trade during the last twenty years of the nineteenth century, viz., 1880 to 1900, amounted to \$96,072,604, or about 132 per cent, while for the twenty-three years of the present century, viz., 1900 to 1923, it amounted to \$762,479,142, or about 451 per cent. The exports of Canadian produce with portions exported to the British Empire and foreign countries for the fiscal years 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923 were:—

Fiscal Years	Total Exports	To British Empire	To Foreign Countries
	\$	\$	\$
1880.....	72,899,697	38,966,386	33,933,311
1890.....	85,257,586	44,669,523	40,588,063
1900.....	168,972,301	103,462,544	65,509,757
1910.....	279,247,551	154,937,457	124,310,094
1914.....	431,588,439	238,642,517	192,945,922
1920.....	1,239,492,098	561,791,887	677,700,211
1921.....	1,189,163,701	403,452,219	785,711,482
1922.....	740,240,680	345,835,410	394,405,270
1923.....	931,451,443	439,625,892	491,825,551

Trade Expansion of Principal Countries, 1913 to 1922

Canada has vastly improved her position among the principal exporting countries of the world since 1913. In 1913 Canada occupied tenth place as an exporting country, but by 1922 she had advanced to fifth place, being surpassed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. The following table showing the exports in 1913 and 1922 of ten of the principal exporting countries arranged in order of importance substantiates this:—

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year 1922	
Countries	\$	Countries	\$
United Kingdom.....	2,556,234,000	United States.....	3,765,192,000
United States.....	2,448,284,000	France.....	1,713,285,000
Germany.....	2,402,967,000	Germany.....	944,859,000
France.....	1,327,882,000	United Kingdom.....	3,278,259,000
Netherlands.....	1,239,368,000	Canada.....	884,363,000
British India.....	781,947,000	British India.....	821,940,000
Belgium.....	701,475,000	Japan.....	777,561,000
Italy.....	484,746,000	Australia.....	548,894,000
Argentina.....	465,582,000	Netherlands.....	477,623,000
Canada.....	436,218,000	Belgium.....	471,436,000

With respect to the principal importing countries, Canada in 1922 occupied exactly the same place as in 1913, viz., eighth place. The following table show-

ing the imports of the eight principal importing countries in 1913 and in 1922, arranged in order of importance, demonstrates this:—

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year 1922	
Countries	\$	Countries	\$
United Kingdom.....	3,207,951,000	United Kingdom.....	4,095,638,000
Germany.....	2,563,331,000	United States.....	3,045,809,000
United States.....	1,756,863,000	France.....	1,983,750,000
France.....	1,625,317,000	Germany.....	1,475,695,000
Netherlands.....	1,575,036,000	Japan.....	897,316,000
Belgium.....	894,865,000	Netherlands.....	792,593,000
Italy.....	703,608,000	Italy.....	765,893,000
Canada.....	659,064,000	Canada.....	762,339,000

From 1913 to 1922 Canada stood second in respect to percentage of increase in exports. Japan occupied first place with an increase in her export trade of 147 per cent and Canada occupied second place with an increase of 103 per cent. In trade per capita Canada stood in third position among the principal exporting countries. In 1922 the exports per capita of New Zealand were \$153.10, Australia \$100.96, and Canada \$100.63. The following table giving the exports per capita for certain countries in 1913 and 1922, arranged in order of importance, demonstrates that Canada has moved from seventh to third place from 1913 to 1922.

Calendar Year 1913		Calendar Year 1922	
Countries	\$	Countries	\$
Netherlands.....	201 71	New Zealand.....	153 10
New Zealand.....	97 01	Australia.....	100 96
Belgium.....	92 55	Canada.....	100 63
Australia.....	74 78	Switzerland.....	87 44
Switzerland.....	70 25	Denmark.....	76 40
Denmark.....	61 55	Argentina.....	74 55
Canada.....	57 95	Netherlands.....	69 82
United Kingdom.....	55 52	United Kingdom.....	69 36
Argentina.....	53 61	Belgium.....	63 02
Sweden.....	39 05	Sweden.....	52 31
Germany.....	36 22	France.....	43 70
France.....	33 53	Union of South Africa.....	38 13
United States.....	25 23	United States.....	34 39

The following tables, supplied by Mr. W. A. Warne, Chief, External Trade Statistics Branch, give summaries of the trade of Canada, and comparison of the trade of the principal countries of the world:—

1. Trade of Canada by Main Groups, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923.
2. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923.
3. Trade of Canada with the United States by Main Groups, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923.
4. Trade of Canada by Principal Countries, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923.
5. Canadian Exports to Principal Countries, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922, and 1923.
6. Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World, 1913 and 1922.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

1. Trade of Canada by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and vegetable Products.....	97,617,642	241,846,147	259,431,110	172,665,523	161,669,784
Animals and animal products	41,092,915	95,098,743	61,722,390	46,645,789	46,736,774
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	109,153,861	231,559,877	243,608,342	139,997,137	170,146,958
Wood, wood products and paper.....	37,397,394	43,183,267	57,449,384	35,791,487	35,845,544
Iron and its products.....	143,864,735	186,319,876	245,625,703	110,210,539	138,724,455
Non-Ferrous Metal products..	35,574,404	52,176,434	55,651,319	29,773,413	37,492,604
Non-Metallic mineral products	85,288,957	121,956,176	206,095,113	137,604,140	139,919,012
Chemicals and Allied products	17,072,924	30,042,823	37,887,449	24,630,333	25,793,101
Miscellaneous commodities....	52,131,166	62,344,780	72,688,072	50,485,971	46,136,811
Total Imports.....	619,193,998	1,064,528,123	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,465,043
Dutiable Imports.....	410,258,744	693,655,165	847,561,406	495,626,323	537,214,581
Free Imports.....	208,935,254	370,872,958	392,597,476	252,178,009	265,250,462
Duty collected on Imports....	107,180,578	187,524,182	179,667,683	121,487,394	133,791,514
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	201,189,775	415,820,135	482,140,444	317,578,963	407,760,092
Animals and animal products	76,591,015	314,017,944	188,359,937	135,798,720	135,841,642
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	1,933,513	34,028,314	18,783,884	4,585,987	7,850,843
Wood, wood products and paper.....	63,201,624	213,913,944	284,561,478	179,925,887	228,756,205
Iron and its products.....	15,483,491	81,785,829	76,500,741	28,312,272	51,137,912
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	53,304,267	54,976,413	45,939,377	27,885,996	44,358,037
Non-Metallic Mineral products	9,263,643	30,342,926	40,121,892	22,616,684	27,646,704
Chemicals and Allied products	4,889,913	22,883,685	20,366,279	9,506,170	14,046,940
Miscellaneous commodities....	5,731,198	71,722,908	32,389,669	14,030,001	14,053,068
Total exports (Canadian) .	431,588,439	1,239,492,098	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	13,075,791	6,421,943	1,818,545	2,231,217	3,180,078
Animals and Animal products	1,560,400	6,565,660	1,433,501	1,434,161	1,654,518
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	426,609	3,923,765	2,626,801	1,105,798	1,421,780
Wood, wood products and paper . . .	926,844	535,319	551,189	378,344	409,011
Iron and its products.....	2,923,929	18,058,937	8,582,412	3,400,751	3,235,261
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	500,292	2,597,839	846,500	822,034	617,461
Non-Metallic Mineral products	249,485	842,940	888,775	772,078	670,930
Chemicals and Allied products	234,848	3,556,274	1,111,680	427,338	196,864
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,950,587	4,663,944	3,405,015	3,114,628	2,458,511
Total Exports (Foreign)...	23,848,785	47,166,611	21,264,418	13,686,329	13,844,394
Total Exports.....	455,437,224	1,286,658,709	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837
Excess imports over exports	163,756,774		29,730,763		
Excess exports over imports...		222,130,586		6,122,677	142,830,794

2. Trade of Canada with the United Kingdom by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	16,202,873	17,004,533	38,724,082	27,950,425	26,666,163
Animals and animal products..	5,737,729	3,789,311	5,148,783	3,092,895	3,143,223
Fibres, Textile and Textile products.....	60,577,216	74,653,042	111,348,051	50,892,567	69,339,824
Wood, wood products and paper.....	3,704,340	1,515,780	3,144,574	2,657,542	2,708,338
Iron and its products.....	17,262,813	6,637,067	16,698,085	8,985,903	12,671,433
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	4,800,589	3,339,207	6,682,748	2,523,868	3,595,638
Non-Metallic Mineral products	6,283,304	6,945,566	9,118,403	6,324,790	12,508,655
Chemicals and Allied products	4,276,936	4,154,345	6,046,972	3,237,117	3,636,013
Miscellaneous commodities....	13,224,606	8,323,780	17,061,864	11,470,236	7,018,384
Total imports.....	132,070,406	126,362,631	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,287,671
Dutiable imports.....	102,375,867	93,244,969	170,135,906	95,144,553	116,119,966
Free imports.....	29,694,539	33,117,662	43,837,656	21,990,790	25,167,705
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	146,777,482	249,409,394	141,169,556	196,199,365	268,828,862
Animals and animal products	35,419,016	138,885,994	91,291,301	70,368,963	64,628,261
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	234,364	3,851,357	2,643,202	1,020,612	1,077,976
Wood, wood products and paper.....	12,805,898	42,026,282	36,761,384	15,664,295	19,834,368
Iron and its products.....	1,430,560	15,874,157	17,653,826	4,758,888	11,556,627
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	16,566,632	9,260,569	9,873,516	5,997,576	8,107,032
Non-Metallic Mineral products	429,758	3,121,157	3,127,338	3,253,427	728,674
Chemicals and Allied products	573,799	3,894,732	3,399,815	1,062,757	1,984,441
Miscellaneous commodities....	1,016,460	22,828,995	6,924,933	1,035,792	2,321,204
Total exports (Canadian)..	215,253,969	489,152,637	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	5,747,652	614,583	33,737	67,283	22,609
Animals and animal products..	141,914	3,411,582	56,437	95,609	45,484
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	142,070	416,411	742,410	263,852	255,167
Wood, wood products and paper.....	590,698	200,205	132,242	32,262	52,222
Iron and its products.....	127,197	972,511	245,744	160,489	206,503
Non-Ferrous Metal products..	36,925	106,685	14,221	47,679	46,043
Non-Metallic Mineral products	2,144	48,300	16,655	101,900	37,565
Chemicals and Allied products	9,588	87,738	22,317	17,116	22,975
Miscellaneous commodities....	270,135	949,466	120,037	215,328	162,513
Total exports (Foreign)....	7,068,323	6,807,481	1,383,800	1,001,518	851,081
Total exports.....	222,322,292	495,960,118	314,228,671	300,363,193	379,918,526
Excess imports over exports...					
Excess exports over imports...	90,251,886	369,597,487	100,255,109	183,227,850	238,630,855

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

3. Trade of Canada with the United States by Main Groups

Main Groups	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	44,109,596	142,294,388	119,614,933	84,803,204	73,049,546
Animals and animal products..	23,295,875	77,010,313	42,911,179	36,110,305	34,812,367
Fibres, Textile and Textile products.....	32,535,525	132,292,083	101,738,045	67,619,469	77,285,998
Wood, wood products and paper.....	31,723,052	40,719,024	52,359,847	31,423,889	31,841,957
Iron and its products.....	121,342,038	178,661,606	226,855,725	99,938,235	124,371,885
Non-Ferrous Metal products..	27,732,909	46,940,714	45,959,914	25,343,095	31,791,237
Non-Metallic Mineral products	74,170,853	108,525,324	188,459,045	118,216,653	114,641,860
Chemicals and Allied products	9,568,529	23,997,657	28,128,104	18,143,315	18,347,545
Miscellaneous commodities....	31,823,761	50,656,209	50,150,028	34,360,031	34,775,037
Total imports.....	396,302,138	801,097,318	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,917,432
Dutiable imports.....	249,482,610	499,716,625	544,010,980	312,093,534	332,262,722
Free imports.....	146,819,528	301,380,693	312,165,840	203,864,662	208,654,710
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	34,095,266	55,735,692	146,539,883	47,587,209	41,891,873
Animals and animal products..	32,320,872	130,997,017	75,751,046	48,391,355	55,225,166
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	1,201,699	12,472,456	7,122,882	1,996,634	4,432,767
Wood, wood products and paper.....	45,186,230	153,686,140	216,011,556	148,065,672	191,363,061
Iron and its products.....	2,044,031	25,717,121	19,630,413	4,693,020	9,409,265
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	34,224,094	37,545,943	30,029,799	14,687,260	27,889,699
Non-Metallic Mineral products	7,156,496	17,488,266	22,270,447	12,605,032	20,817,688
Chemicals and Allied products	3,168,518	13,803,067	12,236,087	5,937,136	7,951,543
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,975,619	16,582,481	12,730,854	8,625,325	10,099,156
Total exports (Canadian)..	163,372,825	464,028,183	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218
<i>Exports (Foreign)</i>					
Agricultural and Vegetable products.....	4,646,950	4,668,647	1,409,327	1,680,383	2,709,751
Animals and animal products..	1,282,640	2,867,271	1,292,437	1,287,697	1,543,956
Fibres, Textiles and Textile products.....	240,155	3,193,420	1,654,561	701,785	870,178
Wood, wood products and paper.....	301,100	303,141	394,128	333,389	348,430
Iron and its products.....	2,729,014	16,445,709	8,228,079	3,121,239	2,912,806
Non-Ferrous Metal products...	452,125	2,472,679	815,210	759,462	553,867
Non-Metallic Mineral products	177,308	589,137	664,194	555,299	366,838
Chemicals and Allied products	215,663	3,274,170	1,047,216	330,925	158,683
Miscellaneous commodities....	3,530,519	3,287,760	2,873,817	2,745,355	1,802,994
Total exports (Foreign)....	13,575,474	37,101,934	18,378,969	11,515,534	11,267,503
Total exports.....	176,948,299	501,130,117	560,701,936	304,104,177	380,347,721
Excess imports over exports...	219,353,839	299,967,201	295,474,884	211,854,019	160,569,711
Excess exports over imports...					

4. Trade of Canada by Principal Countries

	Years ended March 31				
	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923
<i>Imports for Consumption</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
From—					
United Kingdom.....	132,070,406	126,362,631	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,287,671
Australia.....	713,111	1,371,775	791,980	1,079,324	1,457,921
Bermuda.....	7,539	55,604	76,959	99,886	94,799
British East Indies.....	7,218,987	16,236,412	14,307,404	8,937,388	12,382,661
British Guiana.....	3,179,112	7,412,931	9,085,108	6,166,664	5,669,471
British South Africa.....	477,823	735,948	146,798	127,738	185,107
British West Africa.....	29,118	174,928	104,719	19,202	219,814
British West Indies.....	4,347,310	12,114,790	14,833,746	8,113,773	12,424,296
Hong Kong.....	1,010,021	3,208,836	3,516,760	2,109,737	1,878,869
Newfoundland.....	1,840,523	2,146,414	2,886,203	1,392,026	1,400,896
New Zealand.....	3,192,900	3,494,600	4,219,965	1,783,500	1,962,541
Other British Empire.....	439,996	1,036,790	2,059,484	2,144,672	593,539
Argentine Republic.....	2,603,128	3,402,554	2,552,831	2,355,100	3,075,934
Belgium.....	4,490,476	911,407	4,693,368	3,845,718	4,995,093
Brazil.....	1,163,785	1,973,768	2,151,066	1,495,245	1,391,136
China.....	913,262	1,205,229	1,897,349	1,413,527	1,460,696
Cuba.....	3,952,887	17,585,528	30,743,239	13,042,568	11,209,920
France.....	14,276,535	10,630,865	19,138,062	13,482,005	12,250,376
Germany.....	14,586,223	44,255	1,547,685	2,041,016	2,567,017
Greece.....	445,036	729,830	817,157	1,033,981	467,765
Italy.....	2,090,387	999,040	1,745,330	1,387,370	1,598,477
Japan.....	2,604,216	13,637,287	11,360,821	8,194,681	7,211,015
Mexico.....	1,471,182	2,648,915	2,185,399	3,798,202	3,850,721
Netherlands.....	3,015,456	2,266,169	4,237,791	4,002,047	4,958,091
Norway.....	486,379	461,848	616,978	426,928	560,042
Roumania.....	4,556	.....	688	688	27,526
Sweden.....	603,401	360,353	555,927	245,295	485,522
Switzerland.....	4,314,805	7,758,051	14,143,448	8,671,608	7,735,538
United States.....	396,302,138	801,097,318	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,917,432
Other foreign countries.....	11,343,300	24,464,047	19,592,235	17,300,904	18,145,157
Total imports.....	619,193,998	1,064,528,123	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,465,043
<i>Exports (Canadian)</i>					
To—					
United Kingdom.....	215,253,969	489,152,637	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445
Australia.....	4,673,997	11,415,623	18,112,861	10,678,600	18,783,766
Bermuda.....	383,151	1,249,020	1,523,992	989,113	1,078,149
British East Indies.....	686,324	6,762,259	6,388,898	2,341,175	2,864,158
British Guiana.....	649,675	3,109,381	3,594,118	2,298,105	2,082,684
British South Africa.....	3,831,270	8,649,756	14,648,879	3,890,390	5,583,390
British West Africa.....	39,011	1,067,639	666,576	144,778	114,830
British West Indies.....	4,469,329	10,869,276	13,030,225	9,970,481	9,533,068
Hong Kong.....	1,879,261	1,343,867	2,000,825	1,411,699	1,943,808
Newfoundland.....	4,508,090	16,175,443	16,676,728	9,317,639	8,523,264
New Zealand.....	1,933,698	6,987,008	11,873,000	4,128,531	8,286,262
Other British Empire.....	334,742	5,009,978	2,091,246	1,303,224	1,765,068
Argentine Republic.....	2,134,522	6,126,457	8,171,980	3,233,423	4,445,041
Belgium.....	4,269,394	28,463,855	40,252,487	12,359,300	12,527,524
Brazil.....	767,858	2,703,488	2,835,191	2,002,449	1,929,067
China.....	473,074	6,665,805	4,906,570	1,900,627	5,125,967
Cuba.....	1,815,414	6,329,783	6,573,768	3,974,432	5,069,166
France.....	3,632,444	61,108,603	27,428,308	8,208,228	14,118,577
Germany.....	4,044,019	610,528	8,215,337	4,509,547	9,950,877
Greece.....	11,934	29,588,984	20,834,577	5,247,035	6,595,589
Italy.....	514,660	16,959,557	57,758,343	15,335,818	12,073,332
Japan.....	1,587,467	7,732,514	6,414,920	14,831,520	14,510,133
Mexico.....	51,747	410,825	1,086,197	1,197,597	3,291,096
Netherlands.....	3,985,987	5,653,218	20,208,418	9,582,924	10,540,085
Norway.....	845,331	4,798,299	5,119,365	3,913,372	2,216,756
Roumania.....	69,800	12,953,605	3,801,584	15,383	16,161
Sweden.....	177,313	4,449,105	5,528,361	1,220,196	2,574,262
Switzerland.....	21,439	1,484,416	1,410,777	345,626	519,196
United States.....	163,372,825	464,028,183	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218
Other foreign countries.....	5,170,694	17,632,896	22,842,332	13,939,150	17,242,504
Total exports.....	431,588,439	1,239,492,098	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443

5. Canadian Exports to Principal Countries
(Fiscal Years, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923.)

	Years ended June 30					Years ended March 31				
	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914	1920	1921	1922	1923	
<i>British Empire</i>										
United Kingdom.....	35,208,031	41,499,149	96,562,875	139,482,915	215,253,969	489,152,637	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	
Australia.....	139,750	471,028	1,622,531	3,561,075	4,673,937	11,415,623	18,112,861	10,678,600	18,783,766	
British Africa.....	82,091	22,552	1,204,093	2,319,159	3,927,381	9,825,526	15,556,593	4,203,371	5,883,862	
British East Indies.....	9,015	9,038	41,693	58,180	686,324	6,762,259	6,388,898	2,341,175	2,864,158	
British Guiana.....	260,633	192,398	281,383	584,631	649,675	3,109,381	3,594,118	2,298,105	2,082,684	
British West Indies including Bermuda.....	1,888,726	1,460,668	1,673,163	3,534,766	4,852,480	12,118,296	14,554,217	10,959,594	10,611,217	
Hong Kong.....	1,356,388	7,251	9,117	508,551	1,879,261	1,343,867	2,000,825	1,411,699	1,943,808	
Newfoundland.....	15,903	982,154	2,029,723	3,806,962	4,508,090	16,175,443	16,676,728	9,317,639	8,523,264	
New Zealand.....	5,846	19,679	26,395	887,058	1,933,698	6,987,008	11,873,000	4,128,531	8,286,262	
Other British Empire.....		5,603	11,571	164,130	277,639	4,901,847	1,850,108	1,135,021	1,579,426	
<i>Foreign Countries</i>										
Argentina Republic.....		763,121	473,395	2,867,785	2,131,522	6,126,457	8,171,980	3,233,423	4,445,041	
Belgium.....	475,420	41,421	859,715	1,840,156	4,269,394	28,463,855	40,252,487	12,359,300	12,527,524	
Brazil.....		352,046	480,241	823,402	767,858	2,703,488	2,835,191	2,002,449	1,929,067	
China.....	10,619	32,143	254,814	1,249,189	473,074	6,665,805	4,906,570	1,900,627	5,125,967	
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	1,318,587	1,163,507	1,110,251	2,194,118	2,358,376	7,819,450	7,889,484	5,276,411	6,148,148	
France.....	694,228	277,827	1,372,359	2,601,097	3,632,444	61,108,693	27,428,308	8,208,228	14,118,577	
Germany.....	75,982	461,011	1,108,163	2,065,768	4,044,019	610,528	8,215,337	4,509,547	9,950,877	
Greece.....	7,000		2,382	1,424	11,934	29,588,984	20,831,004	5,247,035	6,595,589	
Italy.....	163,787	81,059	260,456	345,981	514,660	16,959,557	57,758,343	15,335,818	12,073,332	
Japan.....	26,891	26,530	110,753	659,118	1,587,467	7,732,514	6,414,920	14,831,520	14,510,133	
Mexico.....	33,551	9,480	149,590	895,931	1,587,467	410,825	1,086,197	1,197,597	3,291,096	
Netherlands.....	74,080	1,042	187,158	1,376,807	3,985,987	5,653,218	20,208,418	9,582,924	10,540,085	
Roumania.....		251		69,564	69,800	12,953,605	3,801,584	15,383	16,161	
Russia.....		10,250	70,530	598,435	1,430,426	1,492,041	246,719	2,617,739	1,256,610	
Scandinavian countries.....	49,482	380,696	123,305	1,033,872	1,659,930	12,185,430	11,171,211	7,376,749	7,289,360	
Spain.....	48,277	69,788	86,456	51,912	63,995	1,096,053	5,110,725	816,977	977,061	
Switzerland.....		400	386	6,185	21,439	1,484,416	1,410,777	345,626	519,196	
United States.....	29,566,211	36,213,279	57,996,488	104,199,675	163,372,825	461,028,183	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	
Other foreign countries.....	1,388,288	704,212	863,315	1,429,639	2,496,025	10,617,109	15,646,260	6,959,274	11,431,179	
Total exports.....	72,899,697	85,257,586	168,972,301	279,247,551	431,588,439	1,239,492,098	1,189,163,701	710,240,680	931,451,443	
To British Empire.....	38,966,386	41,069,523	103,462,514	154,937,457	238,642,517	561,791,887	403,452,219	345,835,410	439,625,892	
Foreign countries.....	33,933,311	40,588,063	65,509,757	124,310,094	192,945,922	677,700,211	785,711,482	394,405,270	491,825,551	

6. Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World
(Years ended December 31, 1913 and 1922)

Countries	Foreign Trade (Merchandise only)						Increase (+) Decrease (-) 1922 compared with 1913	Trade per Capita			
	Imports for Consumption		Exports (Domestic)		Imports			Exports			
	1913	1922	1913	1922	1913	1922		1913	1922		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$		
Argentina.....	406,605,000	(a)612,775,000	465,582,000	(a)648,480,000	+ 50.71	+ 39.28	46.74	70.45	53.61	74.55	
Australia.....	370,624,000	537,810,000	354,002,000	548,894,000	+ 45.10	+ 55.05	78.30	98.92	74.78	100.96	
Belgium.....	894,865,000	706,199,000	701,475,000	471,436,000	- 21.08	- 32.79	118.07	94.42	92.55	63.03	
Brazil.....	325,981,000	221,625,000	314,732,000	308,767,000	- 32.01	- 1.90	13.41	7.23	12.94	10.08	
British India.....	594,121,000	699,535,000	781,947,000	821,940,000	+ 17.74	+ 5.12	1.88	2.18	2.48	2.59	
Canada.....	659,061,000	762,339,000	436,218,000	884,353,000	+ 15.67	+ 102.73	87.55	86.72	57.95	100.63	
Denmark.....	208,349,000	315,130,000	170,811,000	252,286,000	+ 51.25	+ 47.70	75.08	95.80	61.55	76.70	
France.....	1,625,317,000	1,983,750,000	1,327,882,000	1,713,285,000	+ 22.05	+ 29.02	41.04	50.60	33.53	43.70	
Germany.....	2,563,331,000	1,475,695,000	2,402,967,000	944,859,000	- 42.43	- 60.68	38.62	24.23	36.22	15.52	
Italy.....	703,608,000	765,893,000	484,746,000	452,770,000	+ 8.85	- 6.60	20.28	19.11	13.97	11.30	
Japan.....	363,257,000	897,316,000	313,504,000	777,561,000	+ 147.02	+ 148.02	6.94	15.83	5.99	13.72	
Netherlands.....	1,575,036,000	792,593,000	1,239,368,000	477,623,000	- 49.68	- 61.46	256.35	115.84	201.71	69.82	
New Zealand.....	104,101,000	153,754,000	102,123,000	187,005,000	+ 47.70	+ 83.12	98.89	125.88	97.01	153.10	
Spain.....	252,069,000	439,051,000	204,123,000	228,246,000	+ 74.18	+ 11.82	12.64	20.63	10.23	10.72	
Sweden.....	226,872,000	309,710,000	219,049,000	308,848,000	+ 36.51	+ 40.99	40.44	52.46	39.05	52.31	
Switzerland.....	370,525,000	369,492,000	265,645,000	339,984,000	- 0.28	+ 27.98	97.99	95.03	70.25	87.44	
Union of South Africa.....	196,516,000	222,331,000	133,970,000	263,936,000	+ 13.14	+ 97.01	28.72	32.11	19.58	38.12	
United Kingdom.....	3,207,951,000	4,095,638,000	2,556,234,000	3,278,259,000	+ 27.67	+ 28.25	69.68	88.66	55.52	69.36	
United States.....	1,756,863,000	3,045,809,000	2,448,284,000	3,765,192,000	+ 73.37	+ 53.79	18.10	27.82	25.23	34.39	

(a) Statistics for calendar year 1921. No statistics available re trade of Argentina in 1922.

EXPENDITURE

The following is a statement showing the Expenditure of the Department for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1914, to March 31, 1923, inclusive:—

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Civil Government	\$ cts. 103,056 74	\$ cts. 110,232 89	\$ cts. 115,092 07	\$ cts. 123,220 27	\$ cts. 137,195 56	\$ cts. 150,204 05	\$ cts. 406,563 34	\$ cts. 289,466 27	\$ cts. 387,354 97	\$ cts. 412,153 47
Canada Grain Act.....	450,737 57	527,773 83	659,062 48	884,999 27	1,007,989 04	937,521 33	925,597 28	1,059,565 35	1,235,000 00	1,386,803 74
Trade Commissioners ..	115,544 75	132,270 27	132,747 12	139,404 15	140,912 50	148,574 14	191,896 14	237,688 67	229,246 87	304,331 79
Terminal Elevators ..	1,615,171 61	2,209,447 81	1,020,475 99	179,735 04	29,671 59	11,562 71	895 00	9,749 51	2,531 18	73,707 95
Bureau Statistics ..	56,827 10	28,410 20	21,275 79	266,235 11	52,167 82	74,751 91	82,517 55	237,483 89	131,697 34	103,852 87
6th Census*									1,664,088 04	259,148 28
Research Council†					54,938 02	61,130 00	94,507 23	109,577 48	119,563 37	105,224 06
Mail Subsidies and S.S. Subs	2,383,686 58	2,162,632 85	1,768,757 27	1,990,581 66	1,853,319 55	1,391,849 97	1,632,905 80	1,091,508 89	1,105,895 91	1,070,684 08
West India Cable		19,466 66	38,933 32	38,933 32	38,933 32	38,933 33	33,723 91	34,066 07	38,917 79	38,933 32
Weights and Measures Inspn †							226,851 82	267,909 35	286,165 55	279,855 25
Electricity and Gas Inspn.†							119,474 93	138,000 00	145,145 88	156,702 26
War Appropriation		3,003,005 06	14,795 40	23,391 30	117,201 22	836,607 23	1,057,859 25	71,959 63	1,710 46	
Demobilization**	143,652 47	121,272 23	109,236 68	103,223 12	113,496 85	270,802 48	352,558 52	149,202 35	100,140 14	95,749 93
Bounties	26,804 31	37,691 82	33,230 71	86,402 15	65,295 86	69,298 94	632,643 82	55,316 41	559,894 12	358,698 71
Miscellaneous										
Totals ..	4,895,481 13	8,355,203 62	3,916,606 83	3,836,125 59	3,611,121 33	3,991,239 09	5,757,994 59	3,754,493 87	6,010,351 62	4,645,845 71

*The 1911 Census was taken when this service was administered by Department of Agriculture.

†Established in 1918.

‡Attached to Inland Revenue Department prior to 1919.

**No. expenditure prior to date indicated.

REVENUE

The Revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1923, was the largest in its history, even as compared with those years when the Board of Grain Supervisors and the War Trade Board (which were war administrations), and the Patent Office were under the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The following is a Summary of the Revenue of the Department for the services indicated during a period of ten years, viz., from April 1, 1913, to March 31, 1923, inclusive:—

.....	Canada Grain Act	Weights and Measures*	Gas and Electricity*	Culler's Fees†	Board of Grain Supervisors	War Trade Board	Miscellaneous Revenue	Patent Fees‡	Totals
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1913-14.....	510,184 10	.....	.....	1,799 40	.....	.....	14 78	.....	511,998 28
1914-15.....	517,034 63	.....	.....	3,114 54	.....	.....	896 76	.....	521,045 93
1915-16.....	913,616 46	.....	.....	1,737 07	.....	.....	22,225 09	.....	937,578 62
1916-17.....	1,459,811 40	.....	.....	1,554 78	.....	.....	2,033 15	.....	1,463,399 33
1917-18.....	1,499,875 88	.....	.....	1,342 18	.....	.....	26,608 51	.....	1,527,826 57
1918-19.....	1,082,069 63	.....	.....	1,229 49	.....	.....	64,458 40	275,708 85	1,423,466 37
1919-20.....	1,092,605 59	149,473 43	175,125 27	1,272 82	350,000 00	262,469 34	152,556 17	354,496 97	2,537,999 59
1920-21.....	1,483,277 57	264,218 95	211,828 60	2,070 15	.....	.....	105,330 23	.....	2,066,725 50
1921-22.....	1,937,323 03	269,805 65	221,550 80	.....	.....	.....	15,496 22	.....	2,414,175 70
1922-23.....	2,364,037 48	278,259 04	204,420 31	.....	.....	.....	17,638 77	.....	2,864,355 60
Totals.....	12,859,835 77	961,757 07	812,924 98	14,120 43	350,000 00	262,469 34	307,258 08	630,205 82	16,298,571 49

*Prior to September, 1918, the Weights and Measures and Gas and Electricity Services were under the Department of Inland Revenue.

†Culler's Act abolished in 1921.

‡Patent Office under Trade and Commerce for periods indicated.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics which is in charge of Mr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician was enlarged during the year by arrangements with the Department of the Interior and the Department of Labour respectively, whereby the statistics of forestry and the monthly record of employment conditions were taken over by the bureau. Otherwise, the chief changes were in matters of detail connected with the several branches.

In the *Demography* Branch, the outstanding work of the year was in connection with the compilation of the 1921 Census, which employed a large staff continuously throughout the period. The completion, also, in this branch of the first Annual Report on Vital Statistics for Canada will mark a new step forward in the study of the subject of public hygiene in Canada.

In the *Agricultural Statistics* Branch, the monthly crop reporting service was maintained, and the usual annual estimates of acreages, yields, live stock, etc., published. Several special investigations were conducted.

In *Mining Statistics*, the first annual report on Mineral Production to be brought out under the bureau was completed during the year—also special reports on the Chemical Industries of Canada and on the Production of Iron and Steel in Canada. Beginning with January, 1923, the monthly coal bulletin of this branch was issued in printed form. The branch now comprehensively covers mining and metallurgy, and the various manufactures based thereon.

Summary statistics of *General Manufactures* for 1920 were issued; also upwards of fifty mimeograph statements relating to specific industries as recorded in 1921. Publications included the usual annual reports on Forestry and Allied Industries, Pulp and Paper, Fisheries, Furs, etc., etc.

Under the heading of *Criminal Statistics*, juvenile delinquency received special attention and some valuable analyses were added to the annual report.

The Transportation Branch issued its usual annual and monthly statements, covering the statistics of railways, canals, telephones and telegraphs, express companies, and central electric power stations. A summary at the end of the year of the bureau's monthly report on Railway Operating Statistics has proved of special interest to the public.

In the *External Trade Statistics* Branch some further improvements in the classification and presentation of the statistics were made in the annual report, whilst a further gain in respect to timeliness of issue was made in the case of the monthly report.

The *Internal Trade* Branch completed the first annual report on commodity prices to be issued under the arrangement governing this subject between the bureau and the Department of Labour. The official index number for Canada will in future be weighted and will be shown in an exhaustive series of subsidiary indexes. Publications of this branch now include annual reports on the grain and live stock trade, monthly reports on cold storages, on the grain movement, mill grind, visible supply of sugar, etc.

The compilation of the statistics of provincial and municipal *Finance* were continued on the same basis as previously.

The *Education* Branch of the bureau effected still further co-ordinations in the education statistics of Canada during the year, and the *Canada Year Book*, as the official compendium of data relating to the institutions, resources and general social and economic conditions of the country was improved in several of its sections and is now at once more comprehensive and concise than in previous years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

I think I can say with confidence that during the year the Commercial Intelligence Service, which is in charge of Director H. R. Poussette, has continued to increase in efficiency and usefulness to Canadian exporters. That this is so is testified to by the many unsolicited appreciations which have been received from Canadian manufacturers and producers engaged in export trade. The Commercial Intelligence Service is not content with merely passing on information to manufacturers but is exerting itself to stimulate interest in export trade and it is, I firmly believe, the means of constantly adding to the number of those engaged in it.

Trade Commissioners

Mr. P. W. Ward, Trade Commissioner to the Straits Settlements, as result of continued illness, was recalled to Canada in November. Mr. Ward, however, resigned from the service, his resignation to take effect from the 15th of July next.

Mr. A. B. Muddiman, formerly in charge of the Bristol office, was transferred to take charge of the Singapore office, and assumed his new duties on February 19, 1923.

Assistant Trade Commissioners

The following Junior Trade Commissioners were appointed as Assistant Trade Commissioners and left to take up their duties at their respective offices on the dates given as follows:—

Mr. P. W. Cook, Buenos Aires, June 27, 1922.

Mr. G. A. R. Emery, Shanghai, June 29, 1922.

Mr. F. H. Palmer, New York, July 15, 1922.

Mr. D. S. Cole, London, July 22, 1922.

Mr. C. M. Croft, Auckland, March 30, 1923.

Mr. R. S. O'Meara, Calcutta, March 23, 1923.

Mr. L. M. Cosgrave, London, March 30, 1923.

Mr. A. F. MacEachern, Milan, April 6, 1923.

Mr. Cole was assigned duty at the Glasgow office during the absence of Mr. G. B. Johnson on tour in Canada, and later became Acting Trade Commissioner at the Bristol office on the departure of Mr. A. B. Muddiman for Singapore.

Official Tours in Canada

During the fiscal year a number of Trade Commissioners in accordance with the policy of the department were recalled to Canada for official tours.

Mr. J. Forsyth Smith, Trade Commissioner at Liverpool, arrived in Canada at the end of May and in the interest of exporters of fruit to Great Britain made a tour extending from Halifax to Vancouver, ending in November.

Dr. J. W. Ross, Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, arrived in Canada, August 14 and was on tour until November 23.

Mr. G. B. Johnson, Trade Commissioner at Glasgow, arrived in Canada on August 31 and sailed on December 9, having visited every province.

Mr. W. J. Egan arrived in Canada on November 27, 1922. His tour has been interrupted owing to the necessity for making use of his services in connection with the extension courses in export trade and the special tour through Western Ontario.

Mr. P. W. Ward assisted in the extension courses in export trade and later undertook a tour of visits to firms interested in trade with his territory.

Taking advantage of the presence of Mr. G. R. Stevens, Trade Commissioner to Jamaica, who came to Canada to spend his statutory leave, his services were

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

also utilized in connection with these courses, and while so engaged in the centres at which they were held he was able by correspondence and interview to assist many firms interested in the British West Indies.

Mr. B. S. Webb, Trade Commissioner to the Argentine, arrived on March 16 and immediately commenced a tour of about three months' duration.

In so far as possible the tours of Trade Commissioners follow on a definite plan. Two months before the arrival of a Trade Commissioner, notification of his coming visit is published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, with the suggestion that firms who would like to have an interview with him in regard to trade with his particular territory should notify the department. In addition the Trade Commissioner is requested to send in a special report indicating the Canadian commodities for which there is a growing market, and this is also published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. When he reaches Ottawa an itinerary is arranged, based on the number of firms in various centres whom he thinks he ought to see, and it is then published in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*. The secretaries of Boards of Trade and the individual firms are later notified a few days in advance of the Trade Commissioner's arrival. These officers in every case have co-operated with the department by way of giving publicity and making arrangements for interviews on behalf of firms.

Official Tours in Foreign Countries

Mr. G. R. Stevens, Trade Commissioner to Jamaica, made an extended tour of Guatemala, British Honduras, Bermuda and the Bahamas. He also visited Cuba in connection with tariff matters.

Mr. C. Noel Wilde, on his way from Buenos Aires to Mexico City to take up his duties as Trade Commissioner, visited and prepared a report upon Peru.

Before his departure for Italy, Mr. A. F. MacEachern, Junior Trade Commissioner, made a special trip to Newfoundland and prepared a special report on the trade of that colony.

Mr. H. R. Poussette, Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service, spent four months in Europe inspecting the Trade Commissioners' offices in Brussels, Paris, Rotterdam, Milan, and the United Kingdom and looking into the possibilities of Canadian trade in Germany, Scandinavian countries, Latvia and Esthonia.

The Honourable the Minister, during his trip to Australia in connection with tariff negotiations inspected the offices of the Trade Commissioners at Auckland and Melbourne, and made some investigation, with the assistance of Mr. H. A. Chisholm, Trade Commissioner to India, into trade possibilities with that country.

Junior Trade Commissioners

During the year five new Junior Trade Commissioners were appointed by competitive examination through the Civil Service Commission and are now in training. They reported for duty on the following dates:—

Mr. J. A. Langley, November 20.

Mr. Y. Lamontagne, January 8.

Mr. G. Parizeau, January 10.

Mr. H. B. Roy, February 1.

Mr. H. C. Suydam, February 3.

The training of Junior Trade Commissioners is now carried on under a system whereby these officers do a certain proportion of routine work in the department, thus familiarizing themselves with every phase of the administration at Ottawa, and complete their training in Canada by visits to manufacturers and special investigations throughout the Dominion.

During the year a system of grading Trade Commissioners was introduced. By this system Canadian Trade Commissioners are graded into three classes: first, second, and third. Under the new arrangement an Assistant Trade Commissioner on being promoted to the rank of Trade Commissioner will automatically enter the first grade, and in the course of time will be promoted to the second and third grades, providing always he shows sufficient merit. By the introduction of this system it is hoped to secure greater efficiency and maintain the high standard which we confidently look for in the service, since it is laid down that promotion is to be by merit alone.

Publications

The following special reports were issued by the Commercial Intelligence Service during the year:—

“Packing for Overseas Markets”—being a reproduction of special reports by Trade Commissioners on this subject.

“Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia” by Mr. Norman D. Johnston.

“Trading with Switzerland” by Mr. W. McL. Clarke.

Extension Courses in Export Trade

Last year the department, through the Director of Commercial Intelligence Service, arranged with the University of Toronto, McGill University and l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, to inaugurate extension courses in export trade, to run for a period of two weeks in each institution. These courses commenced at the University of Toronto on January 15, McGill University on January 29, and l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales on February 12.

They were successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, there being about 77 registrations at Toronto, 137 at McGill, and about 85 at l'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales. Lectures were given by professors of the various institutions and officers of the Commercial Intelligence Service, and addresses were given by a number of gentlemen prominent in banking, railway and commercial circles in Toronto and Montreal. Those who attended expressed themselves as being very pleased with the courses, and believed that they would be most helpful to them in their future commercial careers. The success of these courses forms a very good criterion of the changed attitude of Canadian manufacturers towards export trade.

Special Tour through Western Ontario

Commencing on February 27, a special tour was undertaken through western Ontario by the Director Commercial Intelligence Service, accompanied by Mr. W. J. Egan, Canadian Trade Commissioner, Capetown, Mr. P. W. Ward, late Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore, Mr. Alex. Marshall, Manager of the Commercial Intelligence Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Mr. J. S. McKinnon, Assistant Director of Exhibits, Canadian Train for France. The cities visited were Hamilton, London, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharines, Brantford. The object of the tour was to stimulate interest in export trade and the best method of conducting it. Judging by the interest evinced the tour was a success, and it is hoped that as a result greater activity will be shown in export trade in the centres visited.

Films

Two films made in the Exhibits and Publicity Bureau, Department of Trade and Commerce, under supervision of the Director, Commercial Intelli-

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

gence Service, have been shown at various industrial centres in Ontario and Quebec during the past year. Of these films, that entitled "Export Trade and Prosperity" was designed to enable manufacturers to visualize the effects of good and bad methods upon their own fortunes. The other film, "Packing for Export," was intended to show manufacturers simple methods of testing containers, in order to ascertain their suitability to withstand the hazards of a journey overseas. Both films have been favourably commented upon by those who have seen them.

Exporters' and Importers' Directories

The compilation of the Directory of Canadian Exporters was completed and is now available for ready reference. It is really a card index system containing the name of every firm of whom the department has knowledge, exporting from Canada. The names of these firms are also listed under commodity headings. Revision of the cards is continuous and periodically corrections and additions are forwarded to each Trade Commissioner so that the duplicate directory in his office can be kept up to date. It is possible by reference to this directory for the department or a Trade Commissioner to furnish a foreign inquirer with lists of Canadian firms exporting any particular commodity.

The set of Directories of Foreign Importers for those territories in which Canadian Trade Commissioners are stationed was completed. These directories give the names of foreign firms who wish to import Canadian products and are listed under commodity headings. Canadian firms who wish to ascertain the names of foreign firms likely to be interested in the importation of their products can be furnished with accurate lists.

Publicity

During the year in addition to addresses given by Trade Commissioners and Junior Trade Commissioners in the course of their tours, many requests for talks on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Service from Export Clubs, Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce and other organizations were met by sending officers to these meetings. At the annual convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., in June, the addresses were given by Mr. C. H. Payne, Secretary of the Commercial Intelligence Service, Mr. Frederick Hudd, Trade Commissioner in New York, and Mr. T. Geddes Grant, Canadian Commercial Agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Several special articles were also supplied to Canadian publications.

NEGLIGENCE IN CORRESPONDENCE

It is to be regretted that the department finds it necessary to so frequently refer to negligence in correspondence by Canadian correspondents. It is exceedingly discouraging to the officers of the department to be required to write so many letters to firms whom we desire to assist.

One example might be given. In connection with the establishment of the sales-room in Shanghai, the intention of the department to rent adequate accommodation for the exhibition of Canadian samples was made known, and subsequently fifty-five Canadian firms notified the department of their intention to participate and would forward their cheque for the space reserved when notified by the department that the accommodation was ready.

On the receipt of the announcement from Dr. Ross that he had secured a desirable location for the sales-room, a circular letter was issued on January 23, to all firms who had notified us of their intention to participate, asking them

(a) to forward their cheque to the department for the amount they had agreed to pay, and (b) to advise us whether or not their samples had yet been despatched to China for installation.

The following is an indication of the various kinds of replies received for a period of thirty-two days after the despatch of the original circular letter and two subsequent follow-up letters of February 2 and 12:—

Fifteen firms sent in cheques and stated samples had been despatched.

Thirteen firms sent in cheques but did not mention anything in regard to samples.

Six firms stated samples had gone but asked how much they were expected to pay.

One firm asked how much they were expected to pay but did not mention samples.

One firm expressed pleasure at learning the sample room was now open but mentioned neither cheque nor samples.

One firm stated they had made payment to their agent but did not mention samples.

One firm explained they were a subsidiary and the matter would be handled by the parent company.

Two firms sent in their cheques unaccompanied by any letter.

One firm stated export manager was ill, samples had gone and cheque would follow.

One firm stated export manager was ill and could therefore take no action.

One firm sent in a cheque for half the required amount and did not mention samples.

The net result was, therefore, that after thirty-two days of correspondence only forty-one firms had satisfactorily dealt with our requests.

One firm was apparently awaiting the return of the export manager.

One firm had not implemented their promise of a month ago to send in their cheque.

Five firms had not, although twice requested to do so, advised us as to whether or not their samples had yet been despatched.

These unsatisfactory replies necessitated the writing of more than one hundred unnecessary letters.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN TARIFF LEGISLATION

The Foreign Tariff Division, which is in charge of Mr. William Gilchrist, has compiled much valuable information for inquirers throughout the year.

Since the end of the war, each year has witnessed the enactment of many tariff laws throughout the world. This is not to be wondered at when one considers how closely ideas of customs duties and international trade are associated and the extent to which this trade and the industries which support it were dislocated by the war. During the Canadian fiscal year 1922-23 several countries adopted entirely new tariffs. Many others made extensive changes in their customs schedules, and, in not a few instances, special rates of duty were established between particular countries by means of commercial treaties. To summarize this large volume of tariff legislation would be outside the scope of this report.

In the following survey mention will be made mainly of the more important tariff changes of the past fiscal year or those revisions which particularly affect Canada. It has not been found practicable to verify all the data by reference to actual tariff laws of the countries concerned, but statements not so verified have been confirmed by announcements in the *British Board of Trade Journal*.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

New Tariff of the United States

A new United States tariff went into force on September 22, 1922, superseding the Tariff Act of October 3, 1913. With the enactment of the new tariff the United States Emergency Tariff of May 27, 1921, also passed out of existence.

The Emergency Tariff had been of special interest to Canada, as it dealt almost exclusively with agricultural products. Among the articles of Canadian export affected by the Emergency Tariff were wheat, wheat flour, and cattle, all of which had formerly been free of duty. The Emergency Tariff imposed a duty on wheat of 35 cents per bushel, on wheat flour and semolina 20 per cent ad valorem, and on cattle 30 per cent ad valorem. During the first twelve months under the Emergency Tariff, when compared with the preceding twelve months, Canadian wheat exports to the United States fell from forty-eight millions to thirteen and one-half million bushels, the value dropping from one hundred and one million dollars to sixteen and one-half million dollars. For the same periods the value of cattle exports fell from twenty-two million dollars to three million dollars; wheat flour and semolina from thirteen million dollars to three and one-half million dollars. During the further four months that the Emergency Tariff was in effect there was a considerable recovery in the export of these commodities. Under the new tariff the wheat duty is reduced to 30 cents per bushel; the duty on wheat flour is changed to 78 cents per 100 pounds and the duty on cattle to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 cents per pound, depending on the weight of animals.

While the level of duties is higher in the new tariff than in the 1913 tariff, there remains a duty free list of importance. Statistics of totals of Canada's exports to United States do not indicate that the new tariff has so far, at least, injuriously affected shipments, the export figures for the first six months under the 1922 tariff being two hundred and two million dollars, compared with one hundred and fifty-four and one-half million dollars for the corresponding six months of the previous year.

Tariff Changes within the British Empire

Since the British West Indian colonies adopted customs tariffs granting Canada the preferences provided for in the reciprocal trade agreement of 1920, some of their tariffs have been revised upward. West Indian preferences are, in nearly all instances, a percentage reduction from the general rate. The slightly higher duties, therefore, increase a little the amount of the preference. A change of this kind took place in Barbados on April 25, 1922, when the prevailing rate of the general tariff was advanced from 20 per cent ad valorem to 24 per cent ad valorem, and in British Guiana, on August 31 and on December 4, 1922, when the duty on unspecified goods, namely, 26 per cent ad valorem, was by the changes raised to $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. Canada in each case has a rate one-half lower than that quoted. Ceylon adopted a new tariff on September 30, 1922, increasing the general rate (applicable mainly to unenumerated goods) from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ad valorem to 10 per cent ad valorem. Some changes in import duties in British India became operative on March 1, 1923, and the British preferential feature in export duties on hides disappeared, the rate for all countries being made 5 per cent ad valorem. A Newfoundland surtax of 25 per cent of the duties, authorized August 12, 1921, was repealed as from February 17, 1923. Kenya Colony (East Africa) announced a new customs tariff on September 28, 1922, which tariff was adopted by Uganda on October 5, and by Tanganyika on January 1, 1923. In this new tariff Kenya classified goods more exhaustively but many articles are still unenumerated, on which class the

rate of duty remained 20 per cent ad valorem. Several important tariff changes were proposed in the Budget of the Union of South Africa, presented on March 28, 1923. The British preference there remains about the same. On March 31, 1923, the Irish Free State ceased to be part of the customs territory of the United Kingdom, but retained the same tariff, including the preference for goods of Empire origin.

The adoption of a standardized form of invoice and certificates of value and of origin in several British Dominions and colonies during the last year or so has very much simplified documentation of shipments to these markets. The form in question was recommended by an Imperial Customs Conference which met in London in March, 1921. It has since been accepted by Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Union of South Africa, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, British Guiana, Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Bahamas, Cyprus, Fiji, and with modifications by Jamaica, Gold Coast Colony, and Sierra Leone.

Tariff Revision in Various Parts of the World

Probably the most important tariff development among European countries during 1922-23 was the negotiation of commercial treaties and the preparatory work done for further treaty-making. As an illustration, the commercial arrangements between Spain and other countries during 1922 include these: Spain and Germany (January 14), Spain and Italy (April 20), Spain and Switzerland (May 16), Spain and France (July 15), Spain and Norway (October 7), Spain and United Kingdom (November 6).

The system of raising rates of duty by "co-efficients of increase" came to an end in France*. Co-efficients of increase (or multipliers) were first established by Decree of July 8, 1919, and were revised from time to time. French duties are mainly based on a unit of quantity, rather than on value. When prices rose in consequence of the war, these quantity duties became low in comparison with their former ad valorem equivalent. The purpose of the co-efficients was to restore the tariff to its former level in relation to ad valorem duties.

Germany, on May 1, 1922, and again on October 4, advanced rates of duty 50 per cent or 100 per cent on a considerable number of articles. The duties of the German tariff are leviable in gold. On April 1, 1922, gold marks could be paid by sixty times the number of paper marks, but on March 31, 1923, the gold marks called for 5,000 times the number of paper marks, this being, of course, due to depreciation of German paper currency.

Several important changes were made in the Swedish tariff, effective April 27, 1922, and in the tariff of Greece on January 29, 1923. Nearly all the rates of the Norwegian tariff were on February 9, 1923, increased by 20 per cent of the then existing duties. New European tariffs were adopted as follows: Bulgaria (April 10, 1922), Latvia (June 2, 1922), Lithuania (June 30, 1922), Portugal (March 27, 1923).

In pursuance of an agreement reached at the Washington Conference in January, 1922, a commission of delegates of the Treaty Powers met at Shanghai in April, 1922, to frame a tariff for China that would bring the specific duties of the Chinese tariff up to an effective 5 per cent ad valorem. The new Chinese tariff, it is understood, went into effect on January 17, 1923.

From March 1, 1923, the duties of the Colombian tariff were advanced 10 per cent. Brazilian duties were increased from March 31, 1923, by advancing from 55 per cent to 60 per cent the proportion of duties required to be paid on the basis of gold currency. In certain other Latin American countries tariff revisions were proposed but, with one or two possible exceptions, it would seem they were not carried to completion.

* On December 31, 1922, according to the January Bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

CANADA'S TARIFF ARRANGEMENTS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

There were some developments of importance during the fiscal year just closed in regard to reciprocal tariff relations between Canada and other countries. In the present report it has been deemed advisable to present a brief history of events of this kind during the last few decades in so far as Canada has been directly concerned in them. Trade arrangements of the fiscal year 1922-23 are mentioned in their proper place at the end of this review.

The Belgian and German Treaties

September 30, 1891.

On September 30, 1891, the Canadian House of Commons (with a brief amendment) concurred in an address of the Senate to Her Majesty the Queen asking that steps be taken to denounce and terminate certain provisions in Great Britain's treaty of 1862 with Belgium and her treaty of 1865 with the German Zollverein. The effect of the treaty provisions in question was to prevent lower import duties being charged in British colonies on imported goods the produce of the United Kingdom than are charged on similar goods the produce of Belgium or Germany. Furthermore, under the most-favoured-nation clause in many British treaties, any tariff privilege accorded Belgium and Germany would have to be extended to various other foreign countries. The address was forwarded on October 22. The British Government, replying on April 2, 1892, declined to grant the request made by Canada.

Canadian Offer of Reciprocity to United Kingdom

April 25, 1892.

On April 25, 1892, the House of Commons on motion of Mr. A. McNeill, North Bruce, passed the following resolution:—

“That if and when the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland admits Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada will be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties it imposes upon British manufactured goods.” (Yeas, 97; nays, 63.)

On this occasion, an amendment, moved by Mr. L. A. Davies (afterward Sir Louis Davies), Queen's, P.E.I., was lost on division. The amendment read:—

“That inasmuch as Great Britain admits the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, this House is of the opinion that the present scale of duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced.” (Yeas, 64; nays, 98.)

French Treaty of 1893 Signed

February 6, 1893.

A treaty was signed at Paris on February 6, 1893, which provided for the French minimum tariff (and the advantage of any reduction of duty granted to any other power) on certain Canadian goods, mainly, canned meats, condensed milk, boots and shoes, particular kinds of fish and fruits, skins, furniture, timber, wood pulp, and common paper. In exchange, Canada was to give France special rates on wines, common and castile soaps, nuts, almonds, prunes and plums, also most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The treaty was subject to sanction by the Canadian Parliament and by the French Chambers. It was to become operative after exchange of ratifications. The French colonies were included.

Canada Sanctions French Treaty of 1893

July 23, 1894.

A French Treaty Act was assented to in Canada on July 23, 1894, sanctioning the French Treaty of 1893. It was to be brought into force by proclamation.

British Empire and "Most Favoured Nations" to be Given Benefits of French Treaty

July 22, 1895.

A Canadian Act was assented to on July 22, 1895, which provided for extending the advantages of the French treaty of 1893 to Great Britain, the British Colonies, and to foreign countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment on account of their treaties with Britain.

French Treaty Act of 1894 Brought into Force

October 10, 1895.

A proclamation was made by the Governor in Council on October 10, 1895, declaring the provisions of the French Treaty Act in force from October 14.

List of Foreign Countries Granted Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment in 1895

October 14, 1895.

According to a Canadian Customs Memorandum issued October 14, 1895, the foreign powers entitled to the same advantages as France under the Act of 1895 respecting commercial treaties affecting Canada, were: Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Germany (Zollverein), Muscat, Russia, Salvador, Sweden and Norway. These countries, as well as Great Britain and her colonies, were by this Memorandum given the benefit of the French treaty

Spain Given Benefit of French Treaty of 1893

March 3, 1896.

By Order in Council passed on March 3, 1896, Spain was added to the list of countries having a right to participate in the advantages conceded to France under the treaty of 1893.

Canada's Reciprocal Tariff of 1897

April 22, 1897

A new tariff was submitted to the House of Commons on April 22, 1897, assented to June 29, 1897, containing provision for a "Reciprocal Tariff". From April 23, 1897, until June 30, 1898, the general tariff was to be reduced by one-eighth, and afterwards by one-fourth, on a reciprocal basis.

Great Britain and Ireland Given Tariff Benefits

April 23, 1897

On April 23, 1897, Collectors of Customs were notified that the Reciprocal Tariff applied to products of Great Britain and Ireland.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

New South Wales Tariff Regarded as Reciprocal

May 22, 1897

On May 22, 1897, a Customs Memorandum was issued extending the Reciprocal Tariff to New South Wales. This was done on account of the reciprocal character of that colony's tariff.

Foreign Countries Granted Reciprocal Tariff

September 4, 1897

On September 4, 1897, a Customs Memorandum was issued extending the Reciprocal Tariff to certain foreign countries. It was extended to Belgium and Germany under treaties, already mentioned, which these countries had with Britain. The Reciprocal Tariff was extended to Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Tunis, Venezuela, and Switzerland, under favoured-nation treaties between these countries and Britain, and to France, Algeria, and the French colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. The concession was made to extend from April 23, 1897, to August 1, 1898.

Lower Tariff Extended to British India

September 24, 1897

On September 24, 1897, a Customs Memorandum was issued granting the Reciprocal Tariff to British India. This was done on account of the reciprocal character of her tariff.

Netherlands and Japan Granted Reciprocal Tariff

November 5, 1897

On November 5, 1897, a Customs Memorandum was issued granting the Reciprocal Tariff to the Netherlands and Japan. This was done on account of the reciprocal character of their tariffs.

Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga, and Spain Treated as Most Favoured Nations

January 1, 1898

On January 1, 1898, a Customs Memorandum was issued extending the Reciprocal Tariff to Liberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga, and Spain. These countries were given the Reciprocal Tariff under most-favoured-nation treaties between them and the United Kingdom.

Canada Adopts British Preferential Tariff

June 13, 1898

Section 17 of the Tariff Act of 1897, which provided for the Reciprocal Tariff, was repealed by an Act assented to on June 13, 1898. In lieu of the Reciprocal Tariff, was adopted a British preferential tariff. The change was to become effective on August 1, 1898. The amount of the preference was fixed at one-fourth of the ordinary duty. The Act itself stipulated that the preference would apply to the United Kingdom, Bermuda, British West Indies, and British Guiana. Provision was made for extending the British preference to any British possession whose tariff was equally favourable to Canada.

British Preference Extended to India and Certain Colonies

July 14, 1898

On July 14, 1898, the British preferential tariff was extended to British India, Ceylon, New South Wales, and Straits Settlements.

Belgian and German Treaties Terminated

July 31, 1898

In pursuance of notice given by Great Britain, the Belgian and German Treaties expired on July 31, 1898, leaving Canada free to confine tariff preferences to British countries. The object of Great Britain in denouncing these treaties was to secure autonomy for the Colonies in the matter of British preferential tariffs.

Canada and Germany Apply Their General Tariffs Against Each Other

July 31, 1898

The consequence of Britain's denunciation of the most-favoured-nation treaty with Germany was that Canada withdrew her British preference from Germany and Germany withdrew her conventional tariff from Canada. Each country then applied its general tariff to goods imported from the other.

British Preference Increased to 33 1-3 Per Cent

July 1, 1900

By an amendment to the Act of June 13, 1898, which amendment was assented to on July 7, 1900, the British preference was increased, the new preferential rate being two-thirds of the ordinary tariff. The schedule establishing the increased British preference became effective on July 1, 1900.

Preference Withdrawn from New South Wales

January 23, 1903

A Customs Memorandum was issued on January 23, 1903, withdrawing the preferential tariff from New South Wales (now part of Australia).

Canada Imposes Surtax on German Goods

April 16, 1903

The Customs Tariff Act of 1897 was amended (amending act assented to October 24, 1903) providing for a surtax of one-third of duty on goods the product of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries. The amendment was observed from the date of its introduction on April 16, 1903. A Canadian Customs Memorandum was at once issued applying the surtax to German goods.

Canada and New Zealand Exchange Preferences

February 26, 1904

Canada, by order in council, February 26, 1904, granted New Zealand the Canadian preferential tariff, New Zealand having in 1903 adopted a preferential tariff for imports of British and British colonial origin.

Preferences Extended to British South Africa

July 1, 1904

Canada, by order in council, July 1, 1904, extended to Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, and Southern Rhodesia, her British preferential tariff. This was done on a reciprocal basis.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

British South Africa under French Treaty Rates

July 5, 1904.

A Canadian Customs Memorandum was issued on July 5, 1904, stating that the advantages granted to the products of France under article 1 of the French Treaty (1893) as quoted in the Memorandum applied to similar products of British South Africa when imported into Canada.

Canada Obtains Japanese Conventional Rates

July 12, 1906.

A convention was signed January 31, 1906, and ratified July 12, 1906, between Great Britain and Japan, which obtained for Canada the conventional rates of the Japanese tariff. Canada in return gave Japan as low tariff rates as she gave France.

Canadian Tariff of 1907 has Three Schedules

April 12, 1907.

A new Customs Tariff was assented to April 12, 1907, which established three schedules of duties, namely, British preferential, intermediate, and general. The act itself declared that the British preferential rates should apply to the products of the United Kingdom, New Zealand, certain portions of British South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, British West Indies, British Guiana, Bermuda, British India, Ceylon, and Straits Settlements. The British preference could be further extended by Order in Council and the rates of the intermediate tariff could be granted by Order in Council in consideration of benefits received.

Franco-Canadian Trade Convention of 1907 Signed

September 19, 1907.

A convention concerning commercial relations between Canada and France was signed at Paris on September 19, 1907, subject to approval by the French Chambers and the Canadian Parliament and exchange of ratifications.

French Convention Act is Passed

April 3, 1908.

Assent was given on April 3, 1908, to the French Convention Act by which the Canadian Parliament approved the Franco-Canadian trade convention of 1907.

Change in 1907 Franco-Canadian Trade Convention

January 23, 1909.

A supplementary trade convention between Canada and France was signed at Paris on January 23, 1909, slightly altering one of the schedules of the 1907 convention. This convention was approved in Canada by an Act assented to on December 3, 1909.

1907-9 Treaty with France brought into Force

February 1, 1910.

The French Convention Acts of 1908 and 1909 had approved the Franco-Canadian treaty arranged in 1907 and 1909. Ratifications were exchanged at Paris on February 1, 1910. As a result of this treaty, Canada obtained the French minimum tariff on a considerable number of items in exchange for the intermediate tariff on many articles and rates lower than the intermediate on a limited list of goods.

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

French Treaty Rates Extended to British Countries and "Most-Favoured Nations"

February 1, 1910.

Under the 1908 French Convention Act, the tariff concessions made to France were accorded to the United Kingdom and all British colonies and possessions. Similar concessions were made to Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela, through being entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters by Canada.

Canada Removes German Surtax in Return for Certain Conventional Rates

March 1, 1910.

By Order in Council of February 15, 1910, Canada removed the surtax imposed on German goods in 1903, and in return obtained conventional rates of the German tariff on a specified list of goods, the agreement being operative from March 1, 1910.

Arrangement with United States to Escape Maximum Duties

March 31, 1910.

On March 30, 1910, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance explained to the House of Commons and presented some correspondence relative to negotiations arising out of the possibility of Canadian goods being made subject to the maximum duties of the Payne-Aldrich tariff (1909.) This would have meant an additional duty of 25 per cent ad valorem. An arrangement was made whereby Canada lowered her general tariff on thirteen items to the level of the intermediate, favouring the United States to that extent, but extending the reduced rates also to other countries. The Canadian tariff was amended accordingly, effective March 31, 1910. The United States refrained from imposing her maximum duties on Canadian products.

Reciprocity with Italy

June 3, 1910.

By Order in Council of June 3, 1910, Canada accorded to Italy her intermediate tariff on a specified list of articles in exchange for the conventional rates of the Italian tariff on certain Canadian goods. The arrangement became effective on June 10, 1910.

Belgium's Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment

June 7, 1910.

In return for the benefit of a comparatively low tariff in Belgium, also Belgium's most-favoured-nation treatment, Canada, by Order in Council, on June 7, 1910, extended to Belgium her intermediate tariff on a specified list of goods, dating from June 10, 1910.

Canada Recognizes Holland's Favourable Tariff

June 7, 1910.

On account of the low tariff in effect in Holland on goods imported from Canada, the rates of the intermediate tariff of Canada on a specified list of goods were extended to Holland by Order in Council of June 7, 1910, effective from June 10, 1910.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

Reciprocity with Japan Continued

July 17, 1911.

The convention between Britain and Japan dated January 31, 1906, according to notice given, ceased to have effect from July 17, 1911. An Order in Council was passed on July 13, 1911, bringing into force an Act dated May 19, 1911, which provided for extending on a reciprocal basis for two years most favoured-nation treatment to Japan.

Extension to British Colonies of Canadian Preferences

February 1, 1913.

Canada, by Order in Council, January 25, 1913, extended the British preferential tariff to 25 British colonies in addition to the British countries enumerated in paragraph 1 of Section 3 of the Customs Tariff of 1907, the order taking effect on February 1, 1913. Australia, Newfoundland, and a few other British possessions were still left out.

Japanese Treaty Act Provides for Reciprocity

May 1, 1913.

The Act respecting customs duties on imports from Japan assented to May 19, 1911, expired July 17, 1913. A Japanese Treaty Act assented to on April 10, 1913, was, by proclamation, brought into effect on May 1, 1913. This Act sanctioned, with certain provisos, a treaty between Britain and Japan signed at London on April 3, 1911. Under the treaty, Canada was granted the conventional rates of the Japanese tariff and in return gave Japan the benefit of the French treaty of 1907-9, that is to say, most-favoured-nation treatment.

British West Indies Give Canada a Twenty Per Cent Preference

June 2, 1913.

An Act respecting an agreement between Canada and certain West Indian colonies, assented to May 24, 1913, was brought into force on June 2, 1913, by proclamation. The agreement obtained for Canada, with respect to a specified list of articles, a rate of four-fifths of the duty imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country. In return, Canada, by the Act, was to give the West Indian colonies a corresponding preference on a list of specified articles or the regular British preference, whichever was the lower rate.

Canada's Trade Relations as Affected by the War

August 4, 1914.

The war with Germany broke out on August 4, 1914, and with Austria-Hungary on August 12. Beginning August 5, Canadian Customs Memoranda were issued from time to time during the war relative to commercial relations between Canada and enemy countries and to other measures of trade control. Treaties between Great Britain and the late enemy countries disappeared at the outbreak of the war. A British treaty of December 5, 1876, with Austria-Hungary had provided for reciprocal most-favoured-nation relationship between that country and British possessions and its termination consequently affected Canada.

Free Entry of Canadian Wheat and Flour into United States on Reciprocal Basis

April 16, 1917.

On April 16, 1917, Canada, by Order in Council, removed her duties on wheat, wheat flour, and semolina, thus taking advantage of the clause in the United States tariff of 1913 providing for reciprocal free entry of these products.

Canada and Portugal

September 17, 1917.

On September 17, 1917, the Department of Customs issued a memorandum notifying Collectors of the adhesion (with a proviso) of Canada to the Anglo-Portuguese treaty signed August 12, 1914, ratifications exchanged May 20, 1916. Portugal thus became entitled to the benefit of the French treaty, beginning September 23, 1916. In return Canada would have most-favoured-nation treatment in Portugal. Canada did not accept article 6 of the treaty which would require her to prohibit the import or sale of wine or liquor described as "port" or "madeira" other than the wine of Portugal or Madeira.

Canada Withdraws from Anglo-Portuguese Treaty

December 1, 1917.

With reference to Customs Memorandum issued September 17, 1917, another Memorandum was issued on December 1, 1917, stating that the Portuguese Government did not concur in the conditions upon which Canada proposed to adhere to the treaty and consequently Canada withdrew her adhesion, dating from December 1, 1917.

France Takes Steps to Denounce Trade Agreement of 1907-9

September 10, 1918.

The French Government denounced the Franco-Canadian Convention of 1907-9, the notice to run from September 10, 1918, but proposed that the convention, notwithstanding such denunciation, should continue in force subject to termination upon three months notice on either side. France took similar action in regard to other commercial treaties, her policy being to secure liberty of action in new post-war negotiations.

Canadian Potatoes Enter United States Free on Reciprocal Basis

November 7, 1918.

On November 7, 1918, an order in council was passed by which Canada removed the duty on potatoes. Canadian potatoes then entered free of duty into the United States under the reciprocal provisions of the 1913 United States tariff.

Tariff Clauses in Treaty of Peace with Germany

June 28, 1919.

Article 264 of the Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, provided among other things that Germany undertake that products of any one of the Allied or Associated States imported into German territory should not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges (including internal charges) than those to which the like goods of any other such State or of any other foreign country are subject. Article 269 of the Versailles Treaty controlled Germany in certain

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

respects in regard to increasing duties but the longest period covered by this Article was three years. Germany's pre-war tariff contained many conventional rates of duty.

United Kingdom Gives Canada a Tariff Preference

September 1, 1919.

The United Kingdom, in the Finance Act, July 31, 1919, granted Canada and other parts of the Empire a preference effective September 1, 1919, of one-third or one-sixth of the duties of the general tariff with respect to nearly all dutiable goods.

Samoa Adopts Preferential Tariff

May 1, 1920.

On April 20, 1920, the New Zealand Government issued a customs order effective May 1, 1920, providing for a British preferential tariff in the mandated territory of Samoa, the preferences being applicable to Canadian goods, as well as those of other Empire origin.

1907-9 French Treaty Terminated on Notice from Canada

June 19, 1920.

A Canadian Customs Memorandum was issued on June 1, 1920, advising Collectors of Customs that notice had been given for the termination of the Franco-Canadian trade convention of 1907-9 whereby the convention would cease to be in force after June 19, 1920. The notice to bring the treaty to a termination had been given by Canada.

Preference in Cyprus

July 14, 1920.

A law was assented to on May 4, 1920, providing for a preferential tariff applicable to Canada and other parts of the British Empire. The law became effective on July 14, 1920.

Canada and British West Indies Make New Pact

May 3, 1921.

The West Indies Trade Agreement Act assented to May 3, 1921, approved a reciprocal trade agreement entered into between Canada and certain colonies in the West Indies on June 18, 1920. It included more colonies than did the agreement of 1913, which it superseded, and provided for larger preferences. Canada gave on nearly all goods a 50 per cent preference. The West Indian colonies give in return: Bahamas 25 per cent; Barbados 50 per cent; British Guiana 50 per cent; British Honduras 50 per cent; Jamaica 25 per cent; Leeward Islands 33½ per cent; Trinidad 50 per cent; Windward Islands 33½ per cent. These percentages are in each case percentage reductions bearing on rates otherwise leviable. The ratifying Act was to be brought into force by proclamation.

Modus Vivendi with France

May 3, 1921.

The Franco-Canadian trade convention of 1907-9 having been terminated in June, 1920, a *modus vivendi* was entered into between Canada and France on January 29, 1921. This was ratified in Canada by the French Trade Agreement Act assented to May 3, 1921. The *modus vivendi* in large measure

revived the former treaty. It was entered into pending the conclusion of a new commercial convention, with a view to which negotiations were to begin immediately. The *modus vivendi* was interpreted in Canada as not including the French colonies.

Proclamation Fixing Date for Bringing Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement into Force

September 1, 1921.

Arrangements were made between Canada, on the one hand, and Bahama Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, and Windward Islands, on the other, fixing September 1, 1921, as the time for bringing into force by proclamation the Canada-West Indies trade agreement of 1920. Canada had been granting the preferences provided for in the agreement from May 10, and the preferences had been put into operation at various dates in the different West Indian colonies.

Preferential Tariff of Fiji

January 1, 1922.

Fiji, on November 11, 1921, adopted a British preferential tariff effective January 1, 1922, which applied to Canada and other parts of the Empire.

French Colonies Included in Modus Vivendi of 1921

February 22, 1922.

Some time after the *modus vivendi* of January, 1921, went into operation, it was learned that Canada was being accorded the benefits of this agreement in French colonies as well as in France. Consequently on February 22, 1922, a Canadian Order in Council was passed extending to the French colonies, possessions, etc., the same favoured-nation treatment as is accorded to France under the agreement in question.

Agreement Between Canada and Jamaica Proclaimed in Force

June 1, 1922.

It was arranged between Canada and Jamaica that June 1, 1922, should be the date for bringing the trade agreement of 1920 into force by proclamation as between them.

Anglo-Spanish Treaty Affects Canada

November 6, 1922.

A new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Spain was signed at Madrid on October 31, 1922, coming into operation on November 6, 1922. The treaty secures for the United Kingdom many reductions of duty from Spain's second or "lower" tariff. *La Gazeta de Madrid* of March 9, 1923, announced that in accordance with notifications made to Great Britain, the products of the British Dominions should pay on their importation into Spain the duties of the second column of the customs tariff, in consideration of the fact that these Dominions concede most-favoured-nation treatment to Spanish products. This arrangement, it was stated, should be operative in the first place for a period of six months, and thereafter should continue to apply until six months after the arrangement should have been denounced. Formerly Canada enjoyed most-favoured-nation treatment in Spain.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

New Trade Agreement with France Awaiting Ratification

December 15, 1922.

A new Convention of Commerce between Canada and France was signed at Paris on December 15, 1922. The Convention is to come into force after being approved by the French Chambers and by the Canadian Parliament. It was still before the Canadian Parliament at the close of the fiscal year on March 31, 1923. As well as providing revised lists of Canadian articles for minimum tariff treatment and for intermediate rates in France, the new Convention secures exemption for Canada from the French general tariff increases of March 28, 1921, as long as the United States enjoys such exemption. The United States, which like Canada has French minimum or intermediate rates on only certain goods, has not so far been brought under the French decree of March 28, 1921, which increased the general tariff. Canada in return grants France a schedule of fixed duties and special percentages reductions on two other schedules.

Most-Favoured-Nation Relationship with Italy

January 4, 1923.

A Convention of Commerce between Canada and Italy was signed at London on January 4, 1923. The main provision of this convention is to provide for an exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment between the two countries in respect of customs duties. The convention was still before the Canadian Parliament for approval at the end of the fiscal year 1922-23.

Tariff Developments Summarized

From the foregoing it will be seen that Canada in April, 1897, adopted what was called a Reciprocal Tariff. This Reciprocal Tariff (being one-eighth lower than the General) was at once applied to Great Britain and Ireland and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India. At that time Belgium and Germany, on account of treaties which they had with Britain, were entitled to any tariff concessions that Canada made even to the Mother Country. In addition, a large group of countries, also because of their treaties with Britain, were entitled to the lowest tariff that Canada applied to any foreign nation. The Reciprocal Tariff was extended to all these foreign countries, but this condition did not last long.

On July 31, 1898, Britain terminated her most-favoured-nation treaties with Belgium and Germany. This left Canada free to confine British preferential duties to the Mother Country or to sister Dominions and Colonies. About this time Canada repealed the Reciprocal Tariff. A British Preferential Tariff took its place. The British preference as first established in 1898 was 25 per cent but, in 1900, it was raised to 33½ per cent. It was widely applied.

In 1907 a new customs tariff was introduced in Canada which established three schedules of duties, namely, general, British preferential, and intermediate. This is the tariff system that is in operation in Canada at the present time. Canada has extended her British preferential tariff to nearly the whole Empire with the exception of Australia and Newfoundland. In the case of the British West Indies, Canada, as a result of an agreement entered into in June, 1920, grants rates of duty even lower than those of the ordinary British preferential tariff schedule. The parts of the Empire now according Canada British preferential rates of duty are: United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), Irish

Free State, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia (except Congo Basin), fourteen British West Indian colonies (including British Guiana and British Honduras), Cyprus, Samoa, and Fiji.

Canada has the special trade agreements already mentioned with France, Italy, Belgium, and the Netherlands. By sanctioning (with a proviso) the Anglo-Japanese treaty of 1911, Canada maintains most-favoured-nation relationship in tariff matters with Japan. Certain treaties between the United Kingdom and foreign countries include British possessions and pledge reciprocally most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters. The countries to which Canada now accords most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters on account of such treaties are: Argentina, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

The absence of treaty relationship between Canada and any particular nation does not necessarily mean that such nation imposes higher duties on Canadian goods than the goods of another country. Canada's advantages or disadvantages under any tariff of the world can be properly estimated only by taking into account the tariff system and commercial arrangements of the country concerned.

SHANGHAI SALES OFFICE

Very considerable success has attended the experiment of the department in opening a sales office in Shanghai. This office is in charge of Dr. J. W. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner. The department undertook to rent the necessary space, subletting the same to Canadian exporters. The scale arranged was as follows: 6 feet by 6 feet, \$50 per annum; 10 feet by 10 feet, \$75 per annum, special arrangements being made for any additional space occupied. The department also undertook to arrange for the lighting and janitor service, placing the space at the disposal of manufacturers, and leaving it to them to appoint their own agents and provide their own exhibits.

Approximately seventy-five Canadian firms took advantage of the sales office to display their goods, and gratifying orders have resulted therefrom. The sales office has been visited by many distinguished British and Chinese officials in Shanghai, and many complimentary notices have appeared in the press.

CANADIAN BRANCH BANKS ABROAD

In his annual report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the undersigned commented upon the large number of Canadian branch banks abroad. Too much publicity can scarcely be given to the advantages thus afforded Canadian exporters, rather than having to rely upon foreign bankers through whom to transact business. It is therefore of considerable interest to note that since the last report referred to was compiled the list has been greatly extended, the number having grown from 113 to 205, as the appended statement will show. This list does not include the ordinary banking correspondents.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

	Bank of Montreal	Bank of Nova Scotia	Canadian Bank of Commerce	Royal Bank of Canada	Union Bank of Canada	Dominion Bank	La Banque Nationale
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	1	1	
United States	4	3	4	1	1	1	
Newfoundland	9	23	4	9			
France	1			1			1
Spain				1			
St. Pierre-Miquelon			1				
Cuba		2	1	55			
Haiti				3			
Dominica Republic		3		6			
Porto Rico		3		3			
British West Indies		11	4	23			
British Honduras				1			
Costa Rica				1			
Mexico	3		1				
British Guiana				3			
Argentina				2			
Brazil			1	3			
Colombia				1			
Venezuela				3			
Uruguay				1			
	19	46	17	118	2	2	1
Total							205

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOTION PICTURE BUREAU

The Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau, under the direction of Mr. R. S. Peck, has shown a consistent and healthy growth during the fiscal year just closed, despite a world-wide depression in the film industry, resulting in the various film markets being flooded with more motion picture material of every character than could be readily absorbed.

Co-operative Work

The outstanding feature of the activities of this bureau is the co-operative work which has been and is being performed for the various federal departments, and the Canadian National Railway System. This co-operative work deals with the production of motion picture publicity material, still photographs, lantern slides, bromide photographic enlargements, and art-coloured transparencies.

As a concrete instance of how our films are being used I may point to the Canadian National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. This branch employs an official lecturer who, during the past fiscal year, gave lectures, illustrated by Canadian motion pictures from this bureau, to over twenty-three thousand people. These lectures and films have been the means of increasing the number of visitors to the National Parks of Canada.

The Canadian Forestry Association has just completed a Dominion-wide forest protection propaganda campaign, in which our films were featured. Seventy thousand Canadians viewed these motion pictures, which were shown in two special railway coaches fitted out for the work.

Economy and Efficiency

The various departments of the Government requiring such photographic work as we produce, has effected a large saving, because of the facilities offered by the Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau. At the same time the

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

work has been produced in an efficient and satisfactory manner to these departments, owing to the fact that we were able to keep in direct touch with various departmental representatives while the work was in progress.

Film Production Activities

Sixteen new "Seeing Canada" one-reel film subjects have been produced since the commencement of the new fiscal year. Competent film critics have declared that these new "Seeing Canada" subjects are of a higher film technique throughout than any of the previous films produced by this bureau. This situation has helped us to achieve a splendid distribution for the new material.

Many prints of each of these film subjects, together with subjects that have been made prior to the production of the film series mentioned above, are being and will be made to provide for the present world-wide distribution of these "Seeing Canada" films.

The bureau has produced, since its establishment some few years ago, over one hundred film subjects, and world-wide connections now exist for the distribution of the "Seeing Canada" films through recognized international film distributors.

Federal Departments

The following federal departments have been served by this bureau during the fiscal year of 1922-23: Immigration and Colonization, Agriculture, Civil Service Commission, Insurance, Marine and Fisheries, Post Office, Air Board, Mines, International Joint Commission, Interior, and Railways and Canals.

Provincial Co-operation

The work performed by this bureau is also attracting the attention of the Provincial Governments.

The province of Alberta, through its Department of Agriculture, recently secured the loan of six of the "Seeing Canada" film subjects, which were exhibited through the central western American cities, before thousands of people.

The bureau also co-operated with the Quebec Provincial Government through its Health Department, which made use of a number of our films in a health campaign.

Eleven art-coloured glass transparencies and still photographic views have been purchased from this bureau by the London, England, office of the Ontario Government.

Distribution in Canada

Distribution arrangements in the Dominion have been continued with the Canadian Universal Film Company, Limited, with offices in St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. An aggressive direct-by-mail advertising and publicity campaign has been made on the new "Series of Fifteen" "Seeing Canada" films, with the result that a large number of contracts with the leading motion picture theatres of Canada has been secured, and interest awakened and maintained among the exhibitors of Canada in the film work that the bureau is doing.

In addition to the regular theatrical distribution being secured by the Canadian Universal Film Company, it must be noted also that a large non-theatrical distribution is being achieved with our films by the Pathescope Company of Toronto, who specialize in film service to schools, churches, and

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

various educational bodies in our own country. Twenty-two "Seeing Canada" film subjects are now available on safety-standard film, through the Pathescope Company.

Distribution in United States

A contract is now operating with the Bray Productions, Inc., New York, for the exploitation and distribution theatrically of many of the "Seeing Canada" series of films in the United States. From thirty to thirty-five prints of each subject selected by the Bray organization will be used for their United States distribution, and it is estimated that from four to five million people will see each film subject. Eight "Seeing Canada" subjects have already been selected by Bray for early distribution.

We have also secured a nice distribution of the "Seeing Canada" films in a non-theatrical way in the United States, through showings before colleges, churches, sportsmen's associations, etc. The Canadian National Railway had two lecturers at work in the United States, addressing colleges, chambers of commerce, and various educational bodies, who used our films in their lecture work. Thousands of people of the highest type were thus reached and the story of Canada graphically told, through the medium of our films. One lecturer reports that over 27,000 people were reached in fifty-seven lectures, and our films won warm praise everywhere in the country.

Distribution in United Kingdom

Thirty-seven of the "Seeing Canada" film subjects belonging to the Bureau are still in general circulation in the United Kingdom, through a large film distributing agency in that country. Ten prints of each subject are being used, and sample prints of thirteen additional subjects were despatched to London some months ago, from which they will order the necessary number of prints for their circulation. On account of the long life of a one-reel subject of the type produced by this Bureau, a large number of film prints sent within the last year or so are still doing effective publicity work for the Dominion.

In addition to the regular theatrical distribution secured by our British connections, the Canadian National Railways undertook an aggressive publicity campaign through the medium of our films and a well-known Canadian lecturer. Jury's Imperial Pictures, Limited, our distributors, also loan our "Seeing Canada" films to various organizations for non-theatrical exhibition.

Distribution in France, Belgium and Switzerland

In October, 1921, a contract was signed with Cinematographes Harry, Paris, France, for the distribution of the Canadian Government films in France, Belgium and Switzerland. To date this contract has been productive of good distribution results.

In March of this year five copies each of ten of our films were sent to Paris, for distribution in France, and one copy each of ten subjects sent to Belgium and Switzerland.

According to information received from our distributors for this territory, the Canadian Government "Seeing Canada" films have been well received by the general public and most favourably commented upon for their artistry, by the leading film trade papers in France.

Distribution in Australia and New Zealand

Our distributing contract made last year with Selznick Pictures Australia, Limited, has been continued. This contract calls for the distribution of four

14 GEORGE V, A. 1924

prints each of various government films, both in Australia and New Zealand. Since April 1, 1922, twenty-four film subjects (4) copies of each, making ninety-six reels of film have been shipped, for distribution in these countries.

Distribution in South America

A film contract has been signed with Max Glucksmann, whereby they will distribute various prints of the "Seeing Canada" subjects in Argentine Republic, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay. During the fiscal year just closed seven of our film subjects were sent from Ottawa for distribution in these four South American countries.

Distribution in Japan

A wide distribution has been given to quite a number of our films in Japan. Good distribution arrangements were made by the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in that country, with a well-known film organization. During the fiscal year, six "Seeing Canada" film subjects were sent to our Trade Commissioner, who in turn made arrangements to have them circulated theatrically and otherwise in Japan.

Prior to this shipment fourteen other "Seeing Canada" film subjects were widely distributed in that country.

One of the features of the recent Tokio Peace Exhibition was the showing before thousands of quite a number of Canadian Government films, which doubtless was the means of awakening keen trade interest in Canada.

Distribution in China

This country has made use of thirty of the Canadian Government films, the last shipment being sent October 25, 1921.

Distribution in Straits Settlements

Ten of the "Seeing Canada" subjects are at present being utilized for publicity purposes in the Straits Settlements.

Distribution in Hawaiian Islands

In connection with the Pan-Pacific Trade Conference which was held in Honolulu, October 26 to November 6, 1922, Mr. O'Hara, the Deputy Minister of the Department, took with him nine of the "Seeing Canada" film subjects.

Distribution in Holland

A contract has just been closed with the British and Continental Trading Company, New York, for the distribution of our films in Holland, through the Nederlandsche Bioscoop Trust of the Hague. Two prints a month are required for this circulation.

Distribution in South Africa

An arrangement has been made with the African Films Limited, Capetown, for the distribution of the "Seeing Canada" films in South Africa. One print each of twelve subjects has been forwarded to the African Films, Limited, for their South African distribution.

Pending Contracts

There are quite a number of international film distributors, with whom contracts can be entered into for the distribution of the "Seeing Canada" film subjects in foreign countries, but these contracts have not been definitely closed due to the fact that the Canadian Government film laboratory has now reached its production limit. However, with the installation of the new tank system and the efficient remodelling of the film plant, authority for this work having being secured just recently, it will mean that we will be able to still further increase the film production and be able to supply many more prints for distribution.

In Conclusion

It is generally conceded both in Government circles and in the film trade generally that the Canadian Government is well in advance of any other Government in the use of the motion picture film for motographic publicity purposes. This form of propaganda has disclosed itself as an instrument more powerful and useful and successful than any other sort of publicity. Through the medium of the film the Department of Trade and Commerce, co-operating, as it does, closely with all other federal departments in this work, is doing something of vast importance to the Dominion.

As pointed out in my last report, these films are a commercial product and as such must be distributed on a marketable basis. The two methods which we have found to be the most successful are as follows:—

- (a) A certain percentage of the revenue derived from the rental, being received by the Canadian Government;
- (b) The selling of prints outright to the distributors at a margin over cost price.

Experience shows that this is a highly satisfactory arrangement because under a system of free circulation, little or no interest is taken in the distribution and exploitation of these Canadian films, by distributors.

Still Photographic Division

The Still Photographic Division of the bureau, at the close of the last fiscal year, was enabled to report a most healthy increase in the volume of work done due, no doubt, to the reorganization of the Still Photographic Division some time ago whereby every branch of the work was placed on a systematic basis, resulting in efficient production with excellent results.

During the previous fiscal year no records were kept showing the returns to the bureau, but it was estimated at about \$1,200 for still photographic work.

During this fiscal year the Still Division produced work to the value of \$3,569.42, at an estimated cost for material of \$1,462.

Recapitulation of Production

The following recapitulation of the production of still photographic work covers the activities of the bureau for the year:—

Still photographs	9,143
Lantern slides	3,188
Negatives made	868
Enlargements made	294
Transparencies	216

In addition to the important work that has been done for the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Trade Commissioners in all parts of the world,

the extensive facilities of the laboratory have been utilized by many other departments of the Government.

The Department of Agriculture ordered 1,089 prints, 131 enlargements, 125 transparencies, 77 lantern slides, and 158 negatives, for which the bureau received \$843.22.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization ordered 2,862 prints, 64 enlargements, 1,463 lantern slides, and 135 negatives for which the bureau received \$796.69.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries ordered 1,488 prints and 461 negatives for which the bureau received \$292.95.

The Air Board (Department of Militia and Defence) ordered 367 prints, 532 lantern slides and 5 enlargements for which the bureau received \$227.56.

Work Performed for Federal Departments.

The undermentioned departments had still photographic work done by the bureau to the value noted:—

Department of Insurance.....	\$ 184 45
Department of Interior.....	26 30
Post Office Department.....	24 70
Civil Service Commission.....	11 50
Department of Railways and Canals.....	22 20
Soldiers Settlement Board.....	2 35
The Royal Mint.....	1 80
International Joint Commission.....	68 00
Province of Ontario, London, Eng.....	38 50
Department of Trade and Commerce.....	712 05
Miscellaneous.....	317 15

Distribution for Canadian "Still" Pictures

A very large circulation has been secured for our still photographs and the prints have proved to be sufficiently attractive that the undernoted publishers have in almost every case been pleased to pay the bureau a rental fee of \$1 per print (covered above under miscellaneous). These publishers have been reproducing our prints regularly, and the number is increasing every month:—

The British & Colonial Press, Ltd., Toronto (supplying over 100 Canadian and British publishers with our prints).

International Newsreel Corporation, New York.

Nederlandsche Bioscoop Trust, Holland.

Pan-Pacific Union Magazine, Hawaii.

Evening Star, Washington.

Carty News and Publicity Service, London.

Buffalo Evening News, Buffalo.

Pacific and Atlantic Photos, Inc., New York.

Popular Science Monthly, New York.

National Geographic Society, Washington.

The Globe, Toronto.

The Journal, Ottawa.

Detroit Free Press, Detroit.

Presbyterian Publications, Philadelphia.

Methodist Publications, Toronto.

Canadian Farmer, Toronto.

Canadian Forestry Journal, Ottawa.

MacLean's Magazine, Toronto.

The co-operation of the Still Photographic Division with the Canadian Trade Commissioners is developing into considerable importance and during the period covered by this report the bureau has supplied 1,994 prints, 61 enlargements, 78 transparencies, and 183 lantern slides, to Trade Commissioners.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

The bureau has also prepared a lantern slide lecture entitled "Across Canada—The National Way," and a large distribution is already arranged.

In Conclusion

In conclusion it may be added that the equipment of the photographic laboratory is up-to-date, the workmanship is efficient and in view of the progress made during the past fiscal year the Still Photographic Division will be able to render a larger and better service to the Department of Trade and Commerce in particular, and the various Government departments in general, owing to the regular increase from month to month in the demands made upon the facilities of the bureau.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

In the Prairie Provinces another bumper crop of wheat was harvested in 1922, amounting to 375,194,000 bushels, which while exceeding all previous records for volume of production, yet did not reach the yield per acre of the 1915 crop. The fall of 1921 was characterized by persistent wet weather, continuing from August right through to October, damaging a great deal of the 1921 crops out in the field. At the same time it was not heavy precipitation and a very large acreage was prepared by fall ploughing which, added to the summer-fallowing of a larger acreage than ever before, gave a total of 16,468,578 acres ready for the following year's crop. The winter was a fairly mild one but cold weather continued almost to the end of April, delaying the commencement of seeding. Early in May the temperature rose rapidly and grain grew very fast. The abundant moisture in the soil proved sufficient until the critical period was reached and showers, continuing intermittently, assured a record crop. Fine weather, with very light precipitation, continued until winter set in, enabling the crops to be harvested in ideal condition.

Throughout the fall the marketing at country points was unprecedentedly heavy. The railways had expected an enormous volume to be moved and every facility was requisitioned, with the result that the movement to the head of the lakes was effected without congestion or a serious delay of any kind. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, possessing facilities for unloading greater than those of the railways for hauling in the grain, handled all receipts with the greatest dispatch.

At Georgian Bay and lower lake ports and at Montreal the facilities were taxed to the utmost. During the summer large quantities of United States grain were shipped to these ports for storage in readiness for export overseas through Montreal. A great deal of this grain had not been sold and occupied storage space in the meantime. At the time the Canadian crops began to move a large proportion of the elevator storage capacity was thus occupied and grave fears arose as to congestion occurring at these ports causing a stoppage of shipments from Fort William-Port Arthur which would eventually extend to the railways. Happily, every effort was made by the Harbour Commissioners at Montreal to give ocean tonnage the quickest possible dispatch and whilst preventing serious congestion the port at the same time exceeded all previous records for grain handling during the season.

The movement of such an enormous volume of grain brings out very definitely the extent of the facilities existing at different points in the handling and transportation systems. Two outstanding features at once become evident: (1) The speed at which delivery is effected at the seaboard, depending entirely upon the demand from overseas for the grain, decides the amount which can be moved out of the country. (2) In view of this fact are the existing facilities amply sufficient to take care of a large crop should the overseas demand be delayed

until the winter season (as in 1921) or so small as to be out of all proportion to the exportable surplus.

During the crop year 1921-22 the total quantity of United States grain received by Canadian elevators east of lake Superior amounted to 184,226,244 bushels of all grains. Receipts of Canadian grain at the same ports totalled 183,809,662 bushels of all grains. Much of this grain appears at two different points such as a Georgian bay port and Montreal. Actually, approximately ninety-three million bushels of United States grain were received for transportation via Canadian routes as compared to approximately one hundred and thirty million bushels of Canadian grain handled over the same routes. On the other hand approximately one hundred and ten million bushels of Canadian grain were shipped via United States transportation routes in addition to what was imported by that country.

In the crop year 1921-22 Vancouver assumed an important place in the marketing and movement of grain. Prior to that time handlings of grain had been very small. The failure of the rice crop in the Orient in 1921 forced Japan to buy large quantities of wheat. Exporters, finding tonnage and wheat available commenced to develop export business with Europe also shipping via the Panama canal. During the crop-year shipments of wheat from the Government elevator were as follows:—

To United Kingdom.....	3,506,420 bushels
To Europe.....	661,758 “
To Orient.....	2,233,500 “
Total.....	6,401,678 “

Whilst in addition 978,371 bushels were shipped from the Vancouver Milling and Grain Company's elevator and the Government interior elevators at Calgary and Saskatoon; all of which was destined to the Orient.

This season shipments from the Government elevator are already more than double those of the last crop year in the first seven months (ending March 31, 1923), as follows:—

	Wheat	Rye
To United Kingdom.....	9,498,589 bushels	173,863 bushels
To Europe.....	1,324,818 “	8,000 “
To Orient.....	1,315,955 “	.....
Total.....	12,139,362 bushels	181,863 bushels

Additional elevator facilities are now being provided and efforts made to induce the farmers of Alberta to ship their grain via Vancouver instead of Fort William-Port Arthur.

The number of licenses issued during the present crop year to date shows an increase over all previous years. Comparative figures for the past three years follow:—

Licenses issued	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23
Country elevators.....	3,687	3,677	3,814
Other elevators.....	54	53	64
Track buyers.....	144	132	113
Commission merchants.....	117	110	100
Primary grain dealers.....	2	3	6
Totals.....	4,004	3,957	4,097

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

The total quantities of principal grains handled at the Government interior terminal elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon and the Government public terminal elevator at Vancouver during the crop year 1921-22, as compared with the previous crop year, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS

	1920-21	1921-22
Wheat	6,642,941 bushels	11,335,162 bushels
Oats	7,902,990 "	2,928,623 "
Barley.....	163,704 "	152,462 "
Flaxseed.....	49,065 "	102,384 "
Rye	35,876 "	50,023 "

The total quantities of principal grains handled by the Government public terminal elevator at Port Arthur during the crop year 1921-22, as compared with the previous crop year, are as follows:—

RECEIPTS

	1920-21	1921-22
Wheat.....	4,053,166 bushels	8,697,769 bushels
Oats.....	5,178,233 "	3,077,770 "
Barley.....	759,323 "	735,282 "
Flaxseed.....	1,489,167 "	785,435 "
Rye.....	254,847 "	672,360 "

Country elevator handlings during the crop year 1921-22 showed a very marked increase in all grains as compared with the total handlings during the crop year 1920-21, except in the case of oats and flaxseed:—

RECEIPTS

	1920-21	1921-22
Wheat.....	172,308,638 bushels	227,315,371 bushels
Oats.....	71,052,245 "	66,671,841 "
Barley.....	12,540,294 "	13,557,663 "
Flaxseed	5,590,132 "	3,697,327 "
Rye.....	2,431,156 "	4,947,232 "

For the seven months ending March 31:—

(1) NUMBER OF CARS INSPECTED IN THE WESTERN GRAIN INSPECTION DIVISION

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1922.....	152,077	22,397	7,320	1,706	2,489
1923.....	194,319	16,848	9,774	2,556	6,853

Amount in bushels

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
1922.....	193,898,175	44,794,000	10,248,000	1,876,600	3,173,475
1923.....	252,614,700	34,546,000	14,416,650	2,875,500	9,251,550

(2) RECEIPTS AT FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1922.....	158,368,330	25,962,692	8,042,803	1,605,761	3,086,586
1923.....	211,737,385	17,277,412	12,212,025	2,273,236	9,319,325

(3) SHIPMENTS FROM FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS:—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flaxseed	Rye
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
1922.....	128,210,159	21,808,585	6,578,111	2,407,780	2,384,999
1923.....	184,055,672	12,834,892	9,275,202	2,155,219	7,426,522

(4) AVERAGE MONTHLY PRICES FOR SPOT GRAIN—BASIS IN STORE FORT WILLIAM-PORT ARTHUR ELEVATORS
—IN CENTS PER BUSHEL

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
<i>Wheat—</i>	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1921-22.....	148 ¹ / ₈	115 ¹ / ₂	110 ⁷ / ₈	113 ³ / ₈	114 ¹ / ₂	133 ³ / ₄	140 ⁵ / ₈
1922-23.....	99 ⁷ / ₈	100 ³ / ₄	109 ¹ / ₄	109 ³ / ₈	108 ¹ / ₈	111	112 ⁵ / ₈
<i>Oats—</i>							
1921-22.....	47 ¹ / ₈	41 ¹ / ₂	43 ³ / ₈	43	43 ¹ / ₄	48 ⁷ / ₈	49 ⁵ / ₈
1922-23.....	45 ¹ / ₄	43 ³ / ₈	47 ⁷ / ₈	46 ⁷ / ₈	46 ⁷ / ₈	48 ³ / ₈	49 ¹ / ₈
<i>Barley—</i>							
1921-22.....	70	56 ⁷ / ₈	56 ⁷ / ₈	55	54 ³ / ₄	61 ³ / ₈	64 ⁷ / ₈
1922-23.....	55 ¹ / ₄	52 ¹ / ₂	53 ⁵ / ₈	55 ¹ / ₈	54 ¹ / ₂	55 ³ / ₈	55 ¹ / ₄
<i>Flaxseed—</i>							
1921-22.....	200 ⁷ / ₈	178 ³ / ₄	173	172 ⁷ / ₈	180 ¹ / ₈	225 ¹ / ₄	234 ¹ / ₈
1922-23.....	202 ³ / ₈	212 ⁵ / ₈	208 ³ / ₈	207 ⁵ / ₈	215 ¹ / ₈	234 ³ / ₈	243 ¹ / ₂
<i>Rye—</i>							
1921-22.....	111 ³ / ₈	89 ¹ / ₈	84 ¹ / ₂	86 ⁷ / ₈	81 ³ / ₈	98 ³ / ₄	103 ³ / ₈
1922-23.....	68 ⁵ / ₈	71 ³ / ₈	83 ¹ / ₄	81 ⁷ / ₈	80 ³ / ₈	81 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂

ELECTRICITY AND GAS INSPECTION SERVICES

Mr. O. Higman, Director of the Electricity and Gas Inspection Services, reports as follows:—

The returns for the fiscal year which ended on March 31, last show a decrease in the number of meters tested as compared with the fiscal year 1921-22. This was due mainly to the general depletion experienced in all industries, there being fewer new meters offered for verification than in the year previous.

The total number of electricity meters tested during the fiscal year 1922-23 amounted to 209,842, gas meters during the same period 100,180, making a combined total of 310,022. The total number of both classes of meters tested during the previous year amounted to 337,009.

The amount of revenue accrued from the inspection fees was:—

Electricity inspection.....	\$ 134,842 81
Gas inspection.....	69,577 50
Total.....	\$ 204,420 31

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

The expenditure for the fiscal year 1922-23 was as follows:—

Electricity and Gas, Salaries.....	\$ 116,915 64
Contingencies.....	39,551 12
Salary bonuses.....	11,402 40
Total.....	\$ 167,869 16

This would indicate a surplus of \$36,551.15 on the year's operations without making deductions for the Ottawa laboratory staff and office accommodation throughout the Dominion.

The Exportation of Electrical Energy

The total amount of electric power exported to the United States during the fiscal year was 1,054,872.585 k.w.h., as against 861,567,183 k.w.h. for the previous year, showing an increase of 193,305,402 k.w.h. This does not imply that the licensed quantities were exceeded during the fiscal year 1922-23, for in no instance did any exporting company exceed the authorized amount, but that the demand for power in the United States fell off considerably during the year 1921 and came back to more normal conditions during 1922.

With regard to the general policy of the export of electrical energy from Canada, and more particularly in respect of recent discussions that have taken place as to the desirability of cutting off the export altogether, the paragraph on the subject contained in our 1920 report might with advantage be repeated. It is as follows:—

“There are eleven hydro-electric companies at present engaged in the export of electrical energy to the United States under conditions as to quantities and terms similar to those that obtained prior to the war. With regard to the demand made by certain of the municipalities that the export of power be reduced in order that an increased supply be made available for Canadian users, it may be stated that on former occasions when the question of cutting-off the export of electric power has been raised interested parties in the United States have pointed out that should the export be discontinued by Canada the question of the export of coal from the United States to Canada would also have to be considered, and discontinuance in the one case would no doubt be followed by similar action in the other”.

It may be stated that the policy in the past has been not to permit hydro-electric companies to export more than 50 per cent of the generating capacity of the plant, the other 50 per cent being retained for Canadian users.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

It is congratulatory to report that the improved financial position of the Weights and Measures service, which is in charge of Director E. O. Way, noted last year has been maintained and even improved upon for the fiscal year ended March 31 last; notably in the reduction of expenses.

The total revenue collected for 1922-23 amounted to \$278,259.04, as against \$272,137.02 for 1921-22, showing an increase of \$6,122.02. The total expenditure amounted to \$302,341.44, as against \$313,982.04, showing a decrease of \$11,641.60.

A gain of \$17,763.62 has therefore been made against the deficit, which this year stands at \$24,082.40, as against \$41,845.02 last year.

If the expense item of \$22,286.33, cost of living bonus, be deducted, the administrative deficit is reduced to \$1,796.07, which brings the service very near to its goal of being self supporting, a result upon which all the officers of the service are to be congratulated.

The following statement gives the annual figures for this service for the past fifteen years. Weights and Measures has never been self-supporting and must not be regarded as a revenue service, but the tremendous increase in the deficit following upon the war, classification, and the introduction of the cost of living bonus, demanded that something be done to adjust matters. Upon the recommendation of the director, inspection fees were increased in 1920 by Order in Council and the period of inspection made annual instead of biennial as formerly. Efficiency has been improved by the amalgamation of the three smaller Weights and Measures districts of Pictou, Kingston and Nelson with adjoining districts. The staff has been consistently reduced by the non-filling of many position as officers have died or retired, and the figures for the last three years clearly show the improvement thus accomplished.

STATEMENT showing number of Inspectors, Revenue and Expenditure for the Weights and Measures Service for the past fifteen years

Fiscal Year	Number of Inspectors	Expenditure	Revenue	Deficit
1908-09.....	121	104,255 67	80,287 05	23,968 62
1909-10.....	124	110,281 62	92,789 30	17,492 32
1910-11....	129	117,062 15	98,427 39	18,634 76
1911-12.....	141	124,253 13	107,686 01	16,567 12
1912-13.....	171	131,344 71	100,696 52	30,648 19
1913-14.....	164	144,989 97	113,862 40	31,127 57
1914-15.....	174	164,604 93	105,974 95	58,629 98
1915-16.....	221	181,113 86	112,240 11	68,873 75
1916-17.....	207	188,086 60	131,625 60	56,461 00
1917-18.....	176	211,060 39	141,389 40	69,670 99
1918-19.....	139	204,159 00		
		25,726 89 Bonus		
		229,885 89	136,497 80	93,388 09
1919-20.....	127	226,851 82		
		45,663 54 Bonus		
		272,515 36	149,473 43	123,041 93
1920 21....	124	268,153 35		
		38,932 73 Bonus		
		307,076 08	267,105 62	39,970 46
1921-22.....	120	286,358 58		
		27,623 46 Bonus		
		313,982 04	272,137 02	41,845 02
1922-23.....	119	280,055 11		
		22,286 33 Bonus		
		302,341 44	278,259 04	24,082 40

The number of articles inspected total 592,498, an increase of 29,411 over last year, but 22,446 of these were pieces of Babcock glassware used in the dairy industry for the butter-fat test.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

Following is a summary statement by groups:—

		Submitted	Rejected	Verified
Weights.....	Domestic	93,389	339	93,050
	Metric	1,076	7	1,069
Measures of capacity.....	(Domestic)	126,558	56	126,502
	Metric..	74		74
Measures of length..	(Domestic)	9,577	44	9,533
Milk cans..		86,494		86,494
Ice cream packers ...		39,740		39,740
Babcock glassware ..		57,079	1,083	55,996
Gasoline pumps etc....		20,703	859	19,844
Weighing machines.....		157,224	7,566	149,658
	(Metric)....	584	12	572
		592,498	9,966	582,532

During the year, two hundred seizures have been made of incorrect, false and illegal measures, etc., an increase of seventy-six (76) over last year. Ten offenders were prosecuted, convictions being secured in nine cases, whilst one case was settled out of Court, fines amounting to \$148 being collected.

Compared with other countries, Canadian Weights and Measures prosecutions are very limited. But our population is not dense and only in a very few cases is the element of wilful fraud present, whilst in a great many, the seizure of the machine alone is adequate penalty.

Another explanation is that most cases of short weight discovered by Weights and Measures are referred for action to other departments under specified legislation. For instance, short weight in butter is referred to the Department of Agriculture under the Dairy Industry Act, short weight in package goods being referred to the Department of Health under the Food and Drugs Act.

During the year the service has lost two officers, District Inspector Thos. Parker of Nelson, B.C., who retired under the Calder Retirement Act last June, and District Inspector James Barry of St. John, who died March 29 at the completion of the fiscal year. Mr. Barry was an officer of the old school, serious, painstaking, conscientious to a fault. His passing is greatly regretted.

The Nelson District, being the most unremunerative in the service, has been abolished and the territory amalgamated with that of Vancouver District, which now comprises the whole of British Columbia, excepting the Yukon, which is attended to by the Mounted Police.

The Metric System

Before closing this section of my report a few remarks might properly be made with regard to the Metric System.

There is a prominent school of thought always advocating the compulsory introduction of the Metric System, yet manufacturers and traders, who are most concerned, seem to give the matter but little attention.

There is no doubt that great advantage would ensue if there were world uniformity in weights and measures. International trade, exports and imports would be greatly facilitated, but two of the greatest powers, the United States and the British Empire, are not metric, and the problem to be considered is the cost and confusion that would result should the change to the metric system be attempted.

It is claimed that some thirty-four countries are metric, but this is only true in so far as these countries have passed metric legislation. In most of

them, except the central powers of Europe, the national or customary weights and measures are still largely used side by side with the metric weights and measures. Such is the case more or less in the whole of South America and Mexico, where Spanish weights and measures are still largely used. Japan is metric, but compulsory use is to be confined to export trade as from 1925. It is clear then that it is not easy to change the weights and measures system of a country, and it is equally clear that the tremendous industrialization and standardization of British American industry must make the matter even more difficult, costly and complicated.

On the other hand, international trade could be greatly simplified by voluntary initiative.

The metric system is legal in the United States and the Empire. Why should not liquid commodities be packed by the "litre" instead of by the pint and quart, and thus solve the troublesome conflict in the difference between the United States wine measure and Imperial measure and have such package goods correctly packed for any metric market in the world?

Another suggestion is to express all consignments of goods by weight by the "pound"—discarding even the ton. The relation between the pound and the kilogramme is such ($1 \text{ kg.} = 2.204 \text{ pounds}$) that conversions are easy. Pounds can be converted into kilogrammes by halving the number of pounds and then subtracting one-tenth. If shipments are being made to metric countries, this process can be and should be applied before shipment, and invoices made out in kilogrammes.

Canada could not adopt the metric system until both England and the United States took the same step, but there is no reason why such advantages as the metric system offers in solving international trade difficulties should not be adopted voluntarily to the full, even though the advantages of enforcing the system generally in home industry are a matter of grave doubt and concern.

BINDER TWINE

Mr. J. C. Waddell, Inspector of Binder Twine, reports that the binder twine trade during the past year has been more satisfactory in many ways than for some years past.

The price of the raw material, manilla and sisal fibre, which is a great factor in the manufacture of binder twine, has been very much lower, being fully a third less in price than in 1921. This has been a source of gratification both to the manufacturer and the consumer of binder twine.

This feature of the twine trade can be more readily understood when it is taken into account that there were over 17,000 tons of twine manufactured during the year by the twine mills in Canada, so that on that amount of tonnage the lower price meant easier financing to the manufacturer, and a great saving to the user of the twine.

With the increased acreage under cultivation the demand for binder twine is greater each year, and the past year has been one of the best as regards output.

At different periods the twine at all the factories was inspected and at all the principal points of distribution, and the twine was found to be of good quality, and up to the full standard of Government regulations.

The total amount of twine manufactured for the calendar year 1922 amounted to 31,864,609 pounds, with a selling value at the factory or works of \$3,483,352.

The firms manufacturing twine in Canada are as follows: Brantford Cordage Co., Brantford, Ont.; Consumers Cordage Co., Montreal, Que.; Consumers Cordage Co., Dartmouth, N.S.; Canada Western Cordage Co., New Westminster, B.C.; Plymouth Cordage Co., Welland, Ont.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

CRUDE PETROLEUM

Mr. J. C. Waddell, who is also Inspector of Crude Petroleum Bounty Claims, reports that during a number of years past the old Lambton oil-field has been maintaining its usual production and the oil districts, namely Petrolia, Enniskillen, Oil Springs, Moore Township, Sarnia Township, and Bothwell, have changed but very little in this regard during that period. This is a remarkable showing as it has always been considered by oil experts that when the drill stopped, there would be a rapid decline in the production. This not having been the case, it shows the stability of the old oil-field, which has now been producing oil since the year 1862.

The same cannot be said of some of the other fields, as there has been a falling-off in the oil production in Moza and Raleigh township, and in West Dover district.

STATEMENT OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BY BARRELS IN WESTERN ONTARIO

	Petrolia and Enniskillen	Oil Springs	Dawn Township	Moore Township	Sarnia Township	Plympton	Bothwell	Tilbury East
April.....	5,289 24	3,399 23	.....	366 20	661 06	44 28	1,553 34	.....
May.....	6,415 06	4,048 29	.....	696 14	260 33	20 32	2,365 30	126 32
June.....	5,431 27	2,986 24	216 34	469 02	74 01	24 34	891 16	.....
July.....	4,854 01	4,006 30	.....	512 20	253 15	124 26	3,826 02	.....
August.....	6,474 00	3,338 02	.....	753 22	549 18	62 01	1,633 33	.....
September.....	5,100 22	5,186 17	.....	486 00	56 11	.....	2,445 12	.....
October.....	5,620 06	2,421 29	.....	1,205 33	312 26	89 04	2,588 22	.....
November.....	5,975 13	3,989 15	.....	605 13	572 30	59 26	2,294 03	.....
December.....	5,358 07	5,733 23	.....	545 16	218 25	125 05	1,674 34	.....
January.....	4,900 34	2,414 21	.....	310 26	105 34	38 29	2,516 24	151 08
February.....	4,458 22	2,482 14	.....	136 21	73 24	78 14	2,010 16	237 23
March.....	5,138 24	3,804 21	.....	728 26	124 18	69 11	2,321 11	.....
	65,017 11/35	43,813 03/35	216 34/35	6,817 03/35	3,363 31/35	738 00/35	26,122 27/35	515 28/35

	West Dover	Raleigh Township	Dutton	Onondaga	Belle River	Moza Township	Thames- ville	Totals
April.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	846 10	.....	12,162 05/35
May.....	595 29	256 12	139 22	.....	.....	1,064 00	.....	15,990 29/35
June.....	1,559 28	141 34	.....	143 19	.....	862 15	.....	12,659 05/35
July.....	471 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,521 28	.....	15,714 24/35
August.....	227 06	127 27	.....	.....	.....	1,413 33	.....	14,580 02/35
September.....	224 19	.....	.....	135 19	.....	1,031 26	.....	14,666 21/35
October.....	.....	137 11	.....	.....	.....	963 21	240 29	13,580 06/35
November.....	849 19	.....	140 26	182 20	.....	845 18	142 25	15,657 33/35
December.....	131 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	741 22	.....	14,529 03/35
January.....	1,417 24	.....	.....	.....	.....	820 19	126 01	12,803 10/35
February.....	631 05	.....	.....	174 05	.....	470 22	.....	10,753 26/35
March.....	377 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,061 09	.....	13,625 26/35
	6,486 00/35	663 14/35	280 13/35	635 28/35	.....	11,643 13/35	509 20/35	166,723 15/35

OIL PRODUCTION—1922

STATEMENT OF THE OIL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS FOR THE MONTH AND BOUNTY PAID THEREON

APRIL

Districts	Barrels	Bounty paid
Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	5,289 24/35	\$2,777 10
Oil Springs.....	3,399 23/35	1,784 81
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	366 20/35	192 44
Sarnia Township.....	661 06/35	347 11
Plympton Township ..	44 28/35	23 52
Bothwell ..	1,553 34/35	815 83
Tilbury East. . . .		
West Dover		
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton...		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	846 10/35	444 30n
Thamesville.....		
	12,162 05/35	\$6,385 11

MAY

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	6,415 06/35	\$3,367 96
Oil Springs.....	4,048 29/35	2,125 60
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	696 14/35	365 58
Sarnia Township.....	260 33/35	137 00
Plympton Township.....	20 32/35	10 98
Bothwell.....	2,365 30/35	1,242 08
Tilbury East.....	126 32/35	66 63
West Dover.....	595 29/35	312 81
Raleigh Township...	256 12/35	134 58
Dutton...	139 22/35	73 30
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	1,064 00/35	558 60
Thamesville.....		
	15,990 29/35	\$8,395 12

JUNE

Petrolia and Enniskillen	5,431 27/35	\$2,851 67
Oil Springs.	2,986 24/35	1,567 97
Dawn Township.....	216 34/35	113 91
Moore Township.....	469 02/35	246 25
Sarnia Township.....	74 01/35	38 86
Plympton Township.....	24 34/35	13 11
Bothwell.....	891 16/35	468 02
Tilbury East.		
West Dover	1,559 28/35	818 89
Raleigh Township..	141 34/35	74 54
Dutton.....		
Onondaga		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	862 15/35	452 77
Thamesville.....		
	12,659 05/35	\$6,645 99

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

OIL PRODUCTION—1922—Continued

STATEMENT OF THE OIL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS FOR THE MONTH AND BOUNTY PAID THEREON—C.

JULY

Districts	Barrels	Bounty paid
		\$ cts.
Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	4,854 01/35	\$2,548 37
Oil Springs.....	4,006 30/35	2,103 55
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	512 20/35	269 10
Sarnia Township.....	253 15/35	133 05
Plympton Township..	124 26/35	65 48
Bothwell.....	3,826 02/35	2,008 67
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover.....	471 23/35	247 62
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton ..		
Onondaga.....	143 19/35	75 36
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	1,521 28/35	798 95
Thamesville		
	15,714 24/35	\$8,250 15

AUGUST

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	6,474 00/35	\$3,398 84
Oil Springs.....	3,338 02/35	1,752 48
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	753 22/35	395 64
Sarnia Township.....	549 18/35	288 49
Plympton Township.....	62 01/35	32 56
Bothwell ..	1,633 33/35	857 82
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover ..	227 06/35	119 26
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton...		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	1,413 33/35	742 32
Thamesville.....	127 27/35	67 08
	14,580 02/35	\$7,654 49

SEPTEMBER

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	5,100 22/35	\$2,677 83
Oil Springs.....	5,186 17/35	2,722 86
Dawn Township ..		
Moore Township.....	486 00/35	255 14
Sarnia Township.....	56 11/35	29 56
Plympton Township..		
Bothwell ..	2,445 12/35	1,283 81
Tilbury East...		
West Dover ..	224 19/35	117 88
Raleigh Township.....		
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....	135 19/35	71 16
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	1,031 26/35	541 66
Thamesville.....		
	14,666 21/35	\$7,699 90

OIL PRODUCTION—1922—Continued
STATEMENT OF THE OIL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS FOR THE MONTH AND BOUNTY PAID THEREON—Con.
OCTOBER

Districts	Barrels	Bounty paid
		\$ cts.
Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	5,620 06/35	\$2,950 60
Oil Springs.....	2,421 29/35	1,271 44
Dawn Township....		
Moore Township....	1,205 33/35	633 12
Sarnia Township.....	312 26/35	164 18
Plympton Township..	89 04 35	46 78
Bothwell.....	2,588 22/35	1,359 04
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover.....		
Raleigh Township.....	137 11/35	72 09
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	963 21/35	505 89
Thamesville.....	240 29/35	126 43
	13,580 06/35	\$7,129 57

NOVEMBER

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	5,975 13/35	3,137 06
Oil Springs.....	3,989 15/35	2,094 40
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	605 13/35	317 80
Sarnia Township.....	572 30/35	300 74
Plympton Township.....	59 26/35	31 36
Bothwell.....	2,294 03/35	1,204 40
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover.....	849 19/35	446 00
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton.....	140 26/35	73 89
Onondaga.....	182 20/35	95 85
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	845 18/35	443 89
Thamesville.....	142 25/35	74 92
	15,657 33/35	\$8,220 31

DECEMBER

Pretolia and Enniskillen.....	5,358 07/35	\$2,813 09
Oil Springs.....	5,733 23/35	3,010 14
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	545 16/35	286 34
Sarnia Township.....	218 25/35	114 82
Plympton Township.....	125 05 35	65 70
Bothwell.....	1,674 34/35	879 36
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover.....	131 11/35	68 94
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	741 22/35	389 35
Thamesville.....		
	14,529 03/35	\$7,627 74

JANUARY

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	4,900 34/35	\$2,573 00
Oil Springs.....	2,414 21/35	1,267 65
Dawn Township.....		
Moore Township.....	310 26/35	163 14
Sarnia Township.....	105 34/35	55 63
Plympton Township.....	38 29/35	20 38
Bothwell.....	2,516 24/35	1,321 25
Tilbury East.....	151 08/35	79 40

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

OIL PRODUCTION—1922—Continued

STATEMENT OF THE OIL PRODUCTION BY DISTRICTS FOR THE MONTH AND BOUNTY PAID THEREON—Con.
JANUARY—Continued

Districts	Barrels	Bounty paid
West Dover.....	1,417 24/35	\$ cts 744 28
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	820 19/35	430 78
Thamesville.....	126 01/35	66 16
	12,803 10/35	\$6,721 67

FEBRUARY

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	4,458 22/35	\$2,340 79
Oil Springs.....	2,482 14/35	1,303 24
Dawn Township....		
Moore Township.....	136 21/35	71 72
Sarnia Township.....	73 24/35	38 68
Plympton Township..	78 14/35	41 16
Bothwell.....	2,010 16/35	1,055 50
Tilbury East.....	237 23/35	124 77
West Dover.....	631 05/35	331 35
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....	174 05/35	91 44
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	470 22/35	247 08
Thamesville.....		
	10,753 26/35	\$5,545 73

MARCH

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	5,138 24/35	\$2,697 80
Oil Springs.....	3,804 21/35	1,997 40
Dawn Township....		
Moore Township....	728 26/35	382 58
Sarnia Township.....	124 18/35	65 38
Plympton Township..	69 11/35	36 39
Bothwell.....	2,321 11/35	1,218 69
Tilbury East.....		
West Dover.....	377 11/35	198 09
Raleigh Township..		
Dutton.....		
Onondaga.....		
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	1,061 09/35	557 16
Thamesville.....		
	13,625 26/35	\$7,153 49

TOTALS 1923

Petrolia and Enniskillen.....	65,017 11/35	6,385 11
Oil Springs.....	43,813 03/35	8,395 12
Dawn Township.....	216 34/35	6,645 99
Moore Township.....	6,817 03/35	8,250 15
Sarnia Township.....	3,263 31/35	7,654 49
Plympton Township..	738 00/35	7,699 90
Bothwell.....	26,122 27/35	7,129 57
Tilbury East.....	515 28/35	8,220 31
West Dover.....	6,486 00/35	7,627 74
Raleigh Township..	663 14/35	6,721 67
Dutton.....	280 13/35	5,645 73
Onondaga.....	635 28/35	7,153 49
Belle River.....		
Moza Township.....	11,643 13/35	
Thamesville.....	509 20/35	n
	166,723 15/35	\$87,529 27

GOLD AND SILVER MARKING ACT

For the year ending March 31, 1923, Mr. W. J. Ryan, Inspector, reports that owing to section 10 of the Gold and Silver Marking Act of 1913 our manufacturers of gold-filled jewellery are not encouraged to make a line of goods of superior quality, neither does it protect the retail trade from unfair competition with inferior goods, or the public from being misled with fictitiously marked goods.

Two of the largest manufacturers of gold-filled jewellery were induced to locate in Canada after the adoption of the Gold and Silver Marking Act of 1908. Section 13 of this Act stipulated how gold-filled jewellery should be marked, thereby encouraging the manufacturer to make a better line and to put his name and mark of quality on same with the idea of building up a name for his product and for goods "Made in Canada".

Section 10 of the present Act prohibits the manufacturer of gold-filled goods to put a mark of quality on his product, and says that all gold-filled goods must bear the same mark "Gold-filled" regardless of quality.

Under the Act of 1908, Mr. Ryan found it necessary to lay information against twenty-five dealers, among them several catalogue and mail order houses, for misrepresenting the quality of gold-filled jewellery; but he reports that since the Act was amended in 1913 he had no occasion to lay information against any dealer, though they are handling the same quality of goods, for the reason that section 10 of the amended Act permits a dealer to handle the most inferior line of gold-filled goods and represent them in the same manner as the dealer who handles the best. Consequently, section 10 has ceased to function and as a result the manufacturer who is endeavouring to build up a reputation with the better quality of goods is deprived of the fruits of his labour, and the public, he believes, are not adequately protected.

The redeeming features of the Gold and Silver Marking Act of Canada are sections 8 and 9. Section 8 deals with articles of solid gold, and section 9, with those of sterling silver; in both these sections we emulate the practice of Great Britain, who for years has had a Marking Act dealing only with the marking of gold and silver, and by which she has built up a trade for such wares that has earned her a world-wide reputation for quality. If our manufacturers of gold and silver would make their motto "Made in Canada" synonymous with quality, they would win the confidence of the public in their product and enjoy the trade to which they are justly entitled.

Apart from sections 8 and 9, the manufacturers of gold and silver articles in Canada are amply protected by the Criminal Code under the "Fraudulent Marking of Merchandise Act", chapter 146, part VII, section 335. This Act in the Criminal Code gives the manufacturer greater protection than the Gold and Silver Marking Act owing to the more severe penalty imposed on the offender.

During the year there were five convictions under section 8 and 9 of the Gold and Silver Marking Act, two under section 8, and three under section 9. The offenders were one working jeweller, two retail jewellers, and two departmental stores.

Fifty assays were made by the Royal Mint, the cost of which was defrayed by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The fines were remitted to the Receiver General as prescribed in section 17 of the Act.

FIRST PAN-PACIFIC COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE

The undersigned begs to refer, for the purposes of record, to the First Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference, which opened at Honolulu on October

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

26 last, which I had the honour to attend as the representative of the Canadian Government.

The conference was held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union. This is an organization representing the Governments of all the Pacific lands, with which are affiliated Chambers of Commerce, and kindred bodies, working for the advancement of Pacific States and communities, and for a greater co-operation among and between the people of all races in Pacific lands.

While the object of the Union is for the purpose of discussing and furthering the interests common to Pacific nations, the chief benefit sought is the bringing of all nations and peoples about the Pacific ocean into closer friendly and commercial contact and relationship.

Two other conferences had already been held under the auspices of the Pan-Pacific Union, the first being a scientific conference; the second was devoted to matters relating to the press.

While a formal report was published and widely distributed, it may not be amiss to quote the closing paragraphs of that report, which read as follows:—

“As to the results of the conference, the views expressed by some of the delegates have already been included in the report. It is difficult to add to them. The resolutions adopted by the conference are the result of the earnest consideration of men—many of whom are prominent leaders at home in thought and business—of many races and creeds, representing eighteen countries. The one impressive thought throughout was the harmonious relations which existed at all times. No shadow of political or other influence appeared. National prejudices were swept away. Lasting friendships were made, and the delegates from the various countries exchanged information freely upon many matters which, though not upon the agenda, were of mutual interest and value to the countries concerned.

“Those who were privileged to attend the conference as delegates met their confrères without a shadow of reserve; and in the discussions and meetings attending the every day work of that assembly they found kindred spirits with the same high aspirations, the same desire to be regarded as friends, and above all and at all costs the same desire for lasting peace and good will.

“In conclusion, therefore, the undersigned begs to express the opinion that considering the conference in its widest sense, the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference at Honolulu was the most important conference which has ever been held for the mutual advancement of peace and prosperity in Pacific lands.”

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. T. O'HARA,
Deputy Minister.

INDEX

	PAGE
Agricultural Statistics Branch, Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Algeria—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.....	34
Anglo-Spanish Treaty.....	36
Argentine Republic—Canada's tariff arrangements with	28-29
Assistant Trade Commissioners.....	20
Australia—distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Austria-Hungary—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28-29
Banks—Canadian Branches abroad.....	38
Belgian Treaty.....	27-30
Belgium—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	32
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Binder Twine Inspection.....	52
Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.....	45
Bolivia—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28-29
British Empire—Tariff changes within.....	25
British and foreign tariff legislation.....	24-38
British India—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
British Preferential Tariff.....	29
British South Africa—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30-31
British West Indies—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	33-35
Bureau of Statistics (<i>see also</i> Dominion Bureau of Statistics).....	19
Canada—	
Export trade expansion.....	9
Foreign trade 1922-23.....	5
General Tariff.....	27
Imports and Exports of.....	7-8
Offer of reciprocity to the United Kingdom.....	27-33
Reciprocal Tariff of 1897.....	28
Tariff arrangements with other countries.....	27
Trade of by main groups.....	11
Trade of by principal countries.....	14
Trade relations as affected by the war.....	33
Trade with the United Kingdom.....	5-12
Trade with the United States.....	6-13
Canada Year Book.....	19
Canadian Tariff of 1907.....	31
Canadian Government Motion Picture Bureau.....	39
Canadian West Indian Trade Agreement.....	36
Cape of Good Hope—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Ceylon—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Chile—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
China—Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Colombia—Canada's arrangements tariff with.....	28-29
Commercial Conference—Pan Pacific.....	58
Commercial Intelligence Service—	20
Special Reports of.....	22
Convention—Franco-Canadian 1907.....	31-34
Correspondence—Negligence in Canadian.....	23
Costa Rica—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
Courses—Extension, in export trade.....	22
Criminal Statistics.....	19
Crude Petroleum—	
Production by districts.....	54-57
Production in Western Ontario.....	53
Supervision of.....	53
Cyprus—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	35
Demography Branch, Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Denmark—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Directories—Exporters and Importers.....	23
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Education Branch—Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Electricity and Gas Inspection.....	48
Elevators, Government—Grain handled at.....	47
Expenditure, departmental.....	17
Expenditure and Revenue, Weights and Measures Service.....	50
Exportation of electrical energy.....	49
Exporters Directories.....	23
Exports of Canadian commodities.....	8-15
Extension courses in export trade.....	22
External Trade Branch—Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Fiji—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	36
Films—Motion picture.....	22

	PAGE
Flour—Entry of Canadian into United States.....	34
Foreign tariff legislation.....	24-38
Foreign Tariffs Division—Commercial Intelligence Service.....	24
Foreign trade of Canada 1922-23.....	5
France—Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
“ Modus vivendi with.....	35-36
Franco-Canadian Trade Convention 1907.....	31-34
French Treaty.....	27-31-35
Gas and Electricity Inspection.....	48
General manufactures—Summary statistics of.....	19
German General Tariff.....	30
German goods—Surtax on.....	30
German Treaty.....	27-30
German Treaty of Peace.....	34
Germany—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30-32
Gold and Silver Marking Act.....	58
Grain handled at Government Elevators.....	47
Great Britain—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	27-35
Hawaiian Islands—Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Holland—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	32
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Importers Directories.....	23
Imports into Canada for Consumption.....	7
India, British—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Internal Trade Branch—Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Ireland—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
Italy—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	32-37
Jamaica—Trade Agreement with Canada.....	36
Japan—Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Tariff arrangements with Canada.....	29-31-33
Japanese Conventional Rates.....	31
Japanese Treaty Act.....	33
Junior Trade Commissioners.....	21
Liberia—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Licenses issued by Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.....	46
Manufactures, general—Summary statistics of.....	19
Metric system.....	51
Mining Statistics Branch—Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Modus vivendi with France.....	35-36
Morocco—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Most-favoured-nation treatment—Foreign countries granted.....	28
Motion Picture Bureau.....	39
Motion Picture Films.....	22
Muscat—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
Natal—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Negligence in correspondence in Canada.....	23
Netherlands—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
New South Wales—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29-30
New Zealand—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Norway—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
Official tours of Trade Commissioners.....	20-21
Oil production (<i>see</i> Crude Petroleum)	
Orange River Colony—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference.....	58
Payne-Aldrich Tariff 1909.....	32
Persia—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Petroleum, crude—	
Production in Western Ontario.....	53
Supervision of.....	53
Portuguese Treaty.....	34
Potatoes—Canadian, going into the United States.....	34
Publicity.....	23
Reciprocal Tariff of Canada 1897.....	28
Reciprocity—Canadian offer to the United Kingdom.....	27-33
Reports, special—Commercial Intelligence Service.....	22
Revenue, departmental.....	18
Revenue and Expenditure—Weights and Measures Service.....	50
Russia—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	18-29
Sales Office—Shanghai.....	38
Salvador—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28
Samoa—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	35
Shanghai Sales Office.....	38
South America—Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
South Africa, British—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Southern Rhodesia—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Spain—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 5

	PAGE
Spanish Treaty.....	36
Special Reports—Commercial Intelligence Service.....	22
Statistics—Criminal.....	19
Statistics—Dominion Bureau of.....	19
Statistics—Summary of general manufactures.....	19
Still Photographic Division—Motion Picture Bureau.....	43
Straits Settlements—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	42
Surtax on German goods.....	30
Sweden—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	28-29
Switzerland—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Tariff—	
British Preferential adopted by Canada.....	29
Canada's arrangements with other countries.....	27
Canada's reciprocal 1897.....	28
Changes within the British Empire.....	25
German general.....	30
Of Canada, 1907.....	31
Revision in various parts of the world.....	26
United States—New.....	25-32
Tariff developments summarized.....	37
Tariff legislation—British and Foreign.....	24-38
Tonga—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
Tour—Special through Western Ontario, (Commercial Intelligence).....	22
Tours—Official, of Trade Commissioners.....	20-21
Trade Agreement between Canada and West Indies.....	36
Trade Commissioners.....	20
Assistant Trade Commissioners.....	20
Junior Trade Commissioners.....	21
Official tours of.....	20-22
Trade Convention—Franco-Canadian 1907.....	31-34
Trade, export—Extension courses in.....	22
Trade of Canada—	
By main groups.....	11
By principal countries.....	14
Extension of exports.....	9
Foreign—1922-23.....	5
With United Kingdom.....	5-12
With United States.....	6-13
Trade of principal countries of the world, comparison of.....	16
Trade relations of Canada as affected by the war.....	33
Transportation Branch—Bureau of Statistics.....	19
Transvaal—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	30
Treaty—	
Anglo-Portuguese.....	34
Anglo-Spanish.....	36
Belgian.....	27
French.....	27-31-35
German.....	27
Of peace with Germany.....	34
Tunis—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
United Kingdom—	
Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	27-35
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Trade with Canada.....	5-12
United States—	
Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	32
Distribution of motion pictures in.....	41
Entry into of Canadian potatoes.....	34
Entry into of Canadian wheat and flour.....	34
Tariff (new).....	25
Trade with Canada.....	6-13
Venezuela—Canada's tariff arrangements with.....	29
War—Canada's trade relations as affected by.....	33
Weights and Measures Service.....	49
West Indies—Preference.....	33
West Indies Trade Agreement with Canada.....	36
Wheat, Canadian—Entry into the United States.....	34
Wheat handled at Government elevators.....	47
Western Ontario—Production of Crude petroleum.....	53
Western Ontario—Special tour through—Commercial Intelligence Service.....	22

